City of Toronto

DEPARTMENT

1994 ANNUAL REPORT

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Cover Photo:
Help is on the way.
The average response time for the Toronto Fire Department is 3 minutes and 29 seconds. This is the time it takes fire crews to arrive at the scene of an emergency after Toronto Fire Control receives the call for assistance.

The year 1991 was both challenging and event-filled for the City of Toronto Fire Department. The following reflection is a summary of the Department's accomplishments and activities.

Carelessness causes most of the City's fires

Toronto Fire Fighters responded to 39,359 emergency incidents in 1991. This is a slight decline of 1,510 runs from 1990. Fire crews were called upon to extinguish 1,879 structure fires. Over 70 percent of these fires occurred in people's homes. The careless use of cooking equipment accounted for 35.3 percent of the fires while the careless use of smokers' articles caused 25.2 percent of the residential fires. Fire dollar loss totalled $20,336,565. This is up 25.9 percent from $16,151,731 in 1990. Tragically, fire caused 11 deaths in 1991.

About half of our emergency responses continue to be medical-related. In 1991, fire crews responded to 19,140 medical calls.

"Leadership for Life Safety"

"Leadership for Life Safety" was the theme for the International Association of Fire Chiefs 118th Annual Conference and Exposition (IAFC '91). The City of Toronto Fire Department co-hosted IAFC '91, the world's largest fire and emergency service conference. This event attracted about 10,000 fire chiefs and their guests from North America and 23 other countries to downtown Toronto. By all accounts IAFC '91 was a complete success: the City received a great deal of favourable international media attention and local business benefited from the estimated $9 - $10 million generated in local revenue.

Retirements and promotions

In 1991, 45 people retired from the ranks following distinguished careers with the Department: 22 fire fighters, 17 captains, 1 research officer, and 5 district chiefs. Training Division Director William T. Mount and Technical Services Division Director Donald T. Marks both retired on 1990 December 28 with 33 years of service to the City. District Chief John Barben was promoted to Director of Training and Technician Alfred Dyett was promoted to Director of Technical Services.

The Toronto Arson Prevention Program for Children (TAPP-C)

Children playing with matches started at least 65 structure fires in 1991. This does not include the numerous vandalism fires that we suspect were started by children. In response to this fire problem, the Toronto Fire Department is breaking new ground with its part in the development of a comprehensive program for juvenile firesetters (TAPP-C).

TAPP-C is a pilot project, for the City of Toronto, designed to improve understanding of the problem of child and adolescent firesetting. Next year, the program will be implemented in communities across the province. The program involves several community agencies: the City of Toronto Fire Department, the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry Family Court Clinic, the Ontario Association of Children's Mental Health Centres, the Office of the Fire Marshal, Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force - Youth Services, and the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies. Toronto Fire Fighters developed the educational component of the program. Currently, the program is taught to children and their families by fire fighters from Fire Station No. 5.

Toronto Fire Fighters honoured

There are certain risks inherent with the fire fighting profession and are generally considered to be part of the job. However, Fire Fighter Stephen Elliott performed "beyond the call of duty" when he chased and apprehended an armed robbery suspect. For his courageous actions, Fire Fighter Elliott was named the "1990 Fire Fighter of the Year" by the Toronto Junior Board of Trade/Toronto Jaycees.

The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario presented the Ontario Medal for Firefighters Bravery to Toronto Fire Fighters Allan Hunt and John Kitsco. These fire fighters braved flames and scorching heat, without the protection of a hose stream, to rescue a man from the second floor of a rooming house.

The Department also recognized its own, presenting one Commendation Award, four Letters of Merit and eight Letters of Recognition for acts of bravery and courage.

Twenty-four active and 114 retired Toronto Fire Fighters received the Canadian Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal at a special investiture ceremony. One medal was awarded posthumously. This national award recognizes long and outstanding service in our high-risk profession.

The Government of Ontario awards The Fire Services Long Service Medal to Ontario Fire Fighters with 25 years' service. In 1991, 27 Toronto Fire Fighters received this recognition.

"TOUGH JOB TOUGH TEAM"

The City of Toronto Fire Department continues to take the lead among fire service organizations in Canada to ensure that women, racial minorities, native peoples and the disabled are given every fair opportunity to become members of the Department. The results of our recruitment drives have met and surpassed projected targets.

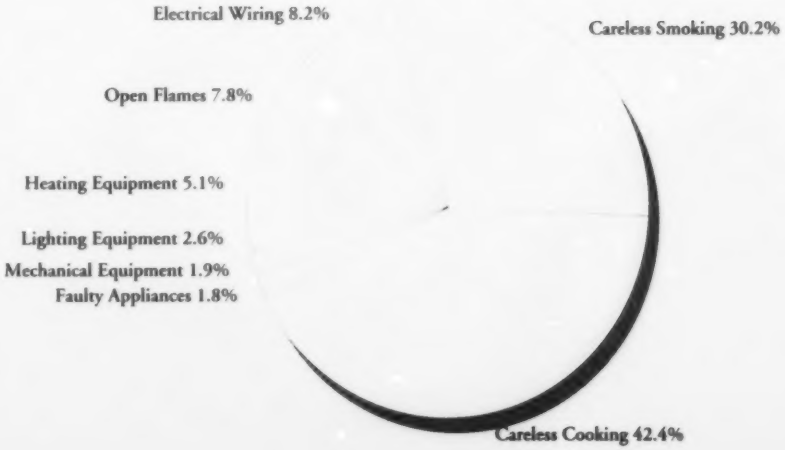
Fire fighting is a tough job. Recognizing the rigours of the day-to-day requirements of a fire fighter, the Department launched another successful recruitment campaign in 1991. A series of six posters featuring vivid photographs of on-duty fire fighters and the slogan "TOUGH JOB TOUGH TEAM" appeared across the City in transit shelters and on bulletin boards in schools, community centres and employment offices.

In appreciation

I thank Mayor Art Eggleton for the support he has given to the Toronto Fire Department over the years and I wish him well in his new endeavours. And, I look forward to working with Mayor June Rowlands in 1992. I also thank the members of City Council, and the other City departments and organizations that supported and worked with the Toronto Fire Department in helping us to achieve our goals.

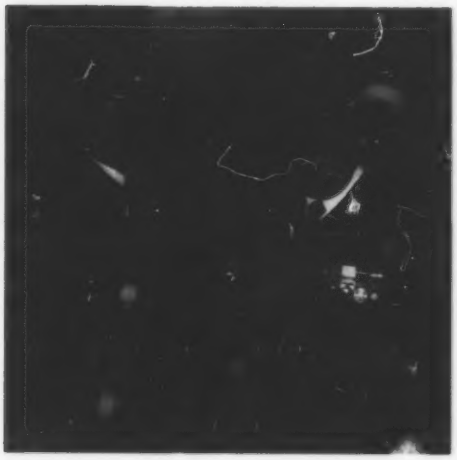
In addition, I thank the dedicated men and women of the Toronto Fire Department who provide the citizens of Toronto with the best and most efficient emergency fire service available.

Common Sources of Ignition for Residential Fires
Percent of Total



Mayor June Rowlands and Fire Chief Walter Shanahan present a $55,000 cheque, surplus funds from IAFC '91, to Ross Tilly Burn Unit Chief, Dr. Wally Peters.

Congratulations to Captain Dave Earle for receiving the Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal and the winners of the Easter Seals Society's Timmy Tyke Hockey Tournament.



Five Year Comparative Summary

	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987
Total incidents	**39,359**	40,869	40,279	37,676	36,002
Total structure fires	**1,879**	1,942	2,069	2,174	2,263
Total services*	**22,852**	24,122	23,329	20,812	19,141
Fire fatalities	**11**	5	27	24	14
Total fire loss (000's)	**20,337**	16,152	26,913	18,742	16,813

*Includes medical, rescues, accidents, chemical spills and leaks and public hazards.

The City of Toronto welcomed approximately 10,000 fire chiefs and their guests from the United States, Canada, and 23 other countries, to the International Association of Fire Chiefs 118th Annual Conference and Exposition, September 21 - 25.

The conference began with an opening ceremony at Roy Thomson Hall. This week-long event, the world's largest fire and emergency service conference, included exhibits, seminars, parades, and a variety of social activities.

Organized around the theme "Leadership for Life Safety", the conference program included talks on essential topics such as quality control for quick response sprinkler systems, more effective means of managing high-rise fires, the latest auto extrication techniques, safety, management techniques, and advances in fire prevention public education programs.

The extensive planning required to host a successful conference was coordinated by Deputy Chief Joe Underwood and Assistant Deputy Chief Ron McCarthy. They were ably assisted by Platoon Chiefs Jack Kirk, Jack Sharp, Ross Perrier and Alex Ritchie, Administration Director Jim Sordi, Communications Director Vera Maute, and many others too numerous to mention.

The conference required an operating budget of $150,000. After the conference, Fire Chief Walter Shanahan donated a $55,000 surplus to the Ross Tilley Burn Unit at Wellesley Hospital.

While the business activities of the Conference were in progress, spouses of the delegates enjoyed a full slate of activities including luncheons, fashion shows, entertainment, and tours of Toronto and Southern Ontario. This "spouses' program" was coordinated by the wives of the senior officers - Yvonne Underwood, June McCarthy, Mary Kirk, Barbara Sharp, Joan Perrier, and Mary Ritchie.

Delegates also had the opportunity to watch a regular season Canadian Football League game between the Toronto Argonauts and the Edmonton Eskimos at SkyDome, join in an IAFC '91 golf tournament at Gormley Greens, and attend a banquet in the Royal York Hotel.

Director John Barber proudly leads the Toronto Fire Department Colour Guard in the IAFC '91 parade.

The Toronto Fire Department and the Office of the Fire Marshal planned a special "Host Night" at Ontario Place. This lakeside tourist attraction, ordinarily closed in September, was opened for the delegates' special night. In the east-end Forum, members of Toronto's multicultural communities entertained the fire chiefs, their spouses and guests with singing, dancing and an international selection of foods. In the centre of the complex, the Cinesphere Theatre had continuous showings of the spectacular Imax film The Blue Planet.

At the west end of the complex, the Kitchener and Waterloo Fire Departments organized a Bavarian-style "Oktoberfest" celebration. By all accounts, "Host Night" was a complete success - everyone thoroughly enjoyed, and appreciated, the traditional ethnic music and food.

Another highlight of the week was a two-hour parade of more than 150 antique and modern fire apparatus, and a host of costumed characters and marching bands. Following the parade, along University Avenue and Front Street West, delegates and other visitors enjoyed the opportunity to view new and old apparatus close-up in a SkyDome parking lot.

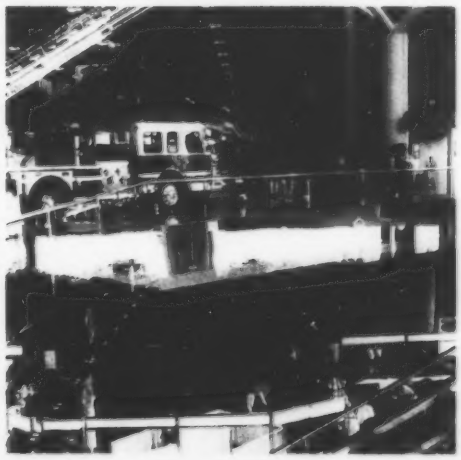
Members of the IAFC '91 Coordinating Commitee.

■■

Canadian Football League Commissioner Donald Crump presents a game ball to Chief Walter Shanahan prior to the Argos game.

■■

There were over 3.5 hectares of exhibits and more than 35 workshops for the fire service managers



Fire Fighter Mechanic Ian Gatehouse drives the Department's 1928 Metropolitan Pumper in the parade.

Walter J. Shanahan
Fire Chief

Joseph F. Underwood
Deputy Chief

■■
Ronald W. McDonald
Assistant Deputy Chief
Suppression & Rescue

■■
Ronald G. McCarthy
Assistant Deputy Chief
Prevention & Control

Senior Officers	
Fire Chief	1
Deputy Chief	1
Assistant Deputy Chiefs	2
Fire Fighting Division	
Platoon Chiefs	4
District Chiefs	36
Captains	204
Marine Captains	5
Fire Fighters	941
Marine Engineers	5
Fire Prevention Division	
Director	1
Chief Fire Prevention Officer	1
Fire Prevention Officers	8
Fire Inspectors	38
Information Section	
Chief Information Officer	1
Information Officers	3
Training Division	
Director	1
Training Officers	9
Communications Division	
Director	1
Communications Officers	5
Data Resource Dispatchers	4
Fire Fighter Dispatchers	9
Apparatus Maintenance Division	
Director	1
Supervisors	3
Fire Fighter Mechanics	12

Technical Services Division

Director	1
Technicians	2
Fire Fighter	1

Fire Planning and Operations Research Division

Director	1
Planning Officer	1
Research Officer	1

Medical Division

Director (Doctor)	1
Medical Assistant	1
Fitness Co-ordinator	1

Safety Section

Safety Officer	1

Administration Division

Director	1
Secretary to Fire Chief	1
Payroll Section	3
Accounting Section	3
Secretarial	9

Recruitment and Community Outreach Section

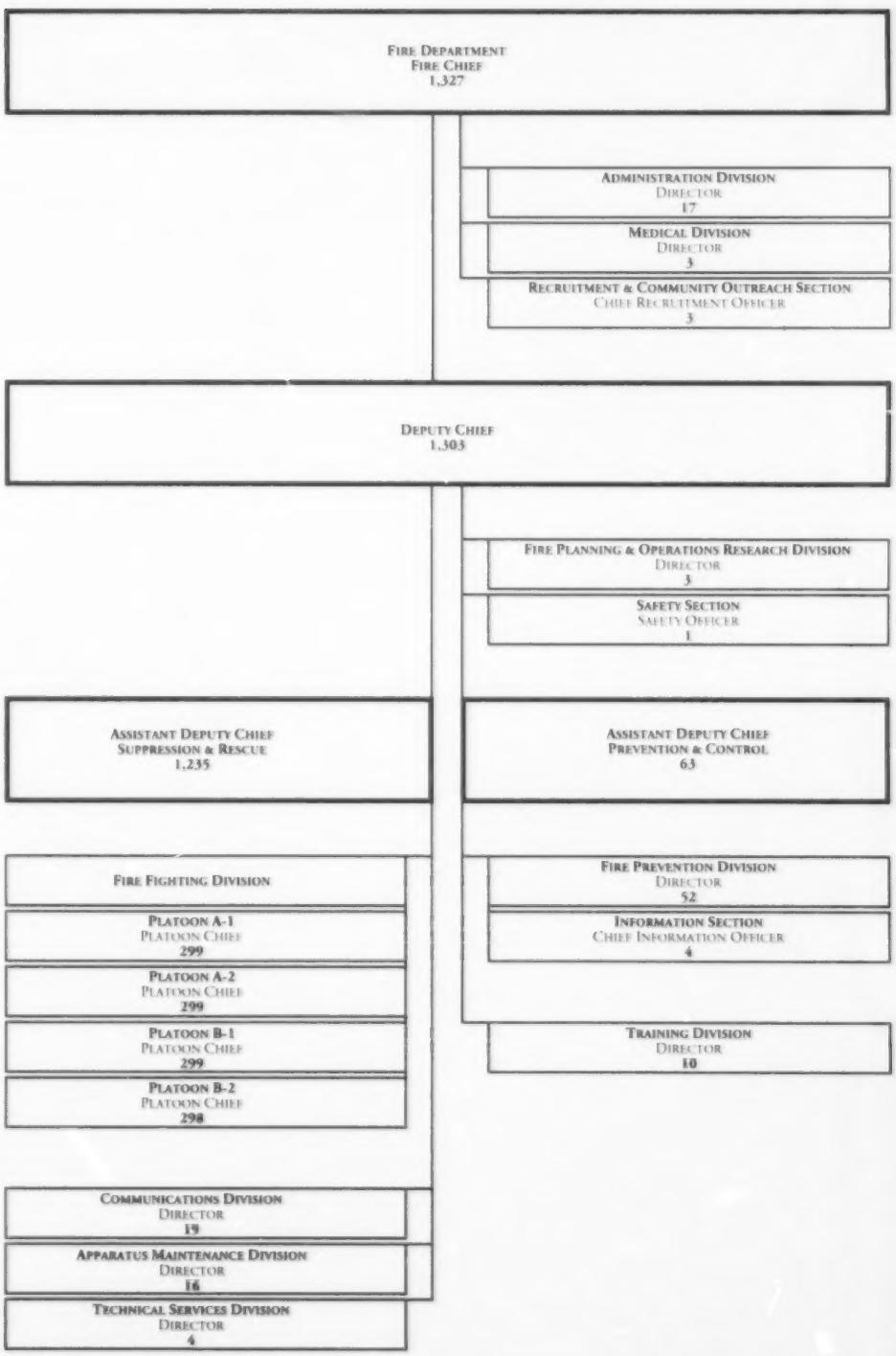
Chief Recruitment Officer	1
Recruitment Officers	2

City of Toronto Population	612,285*
City of Toronto Area	100 sq km

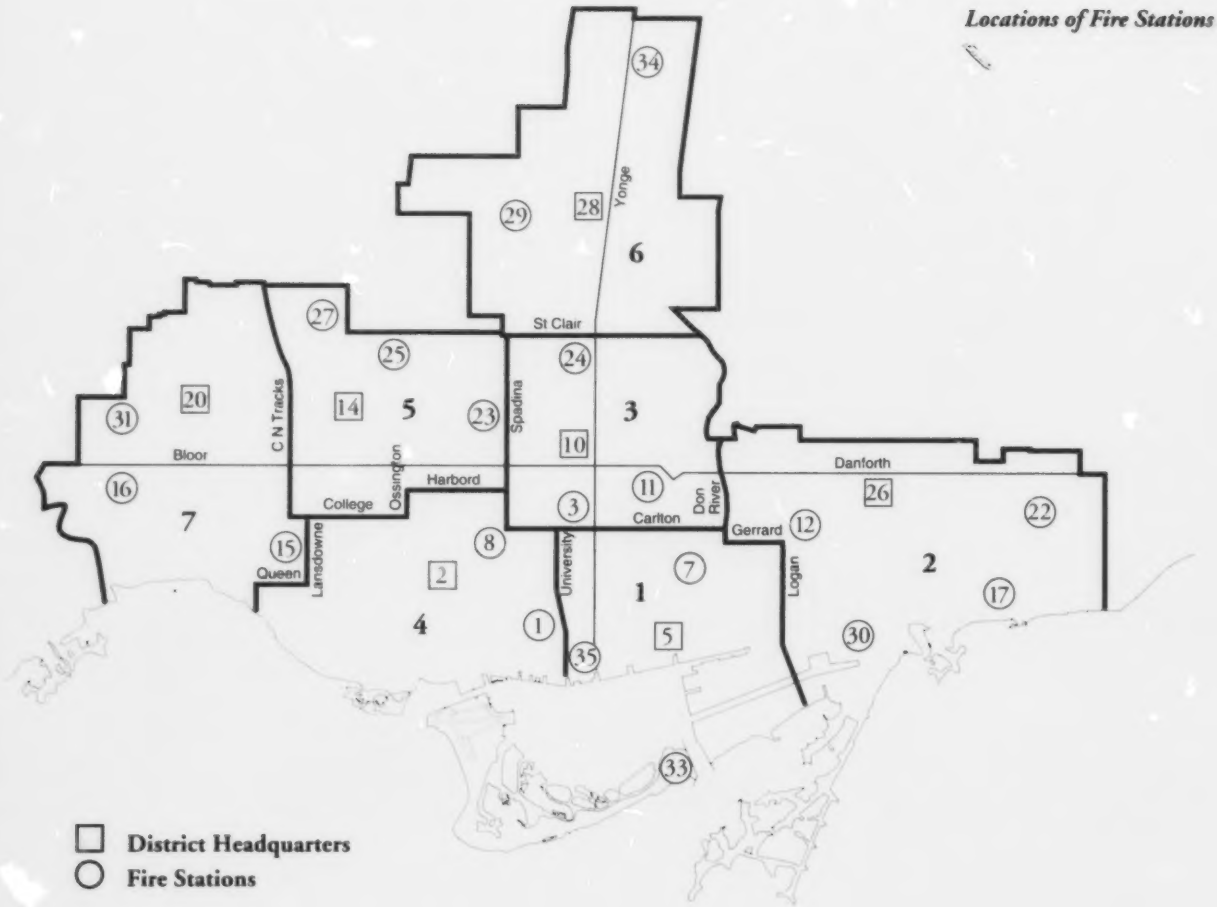
Cost of Operating the Department excluding water	$83,156,476
Water Charges	$2,072,003

*Source 1986 Census

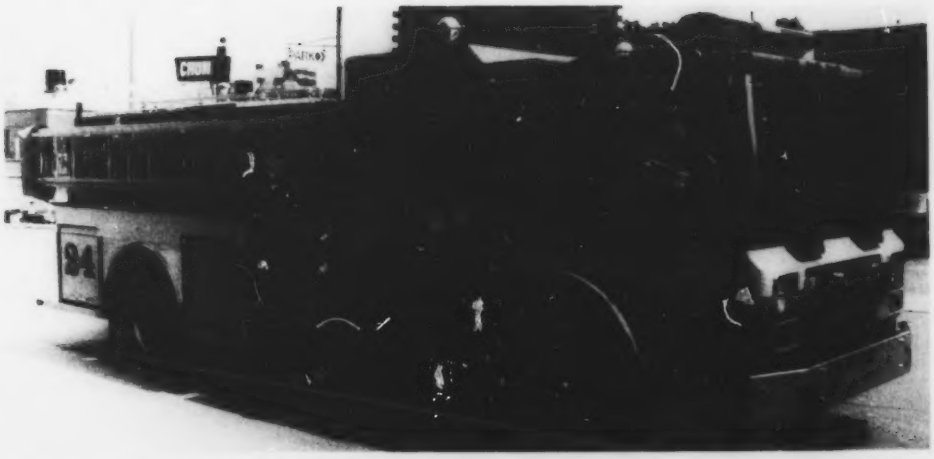
Fire fighters work a 42-hour week with 10-hour day and 14-hour night shifts, with a four platoon system



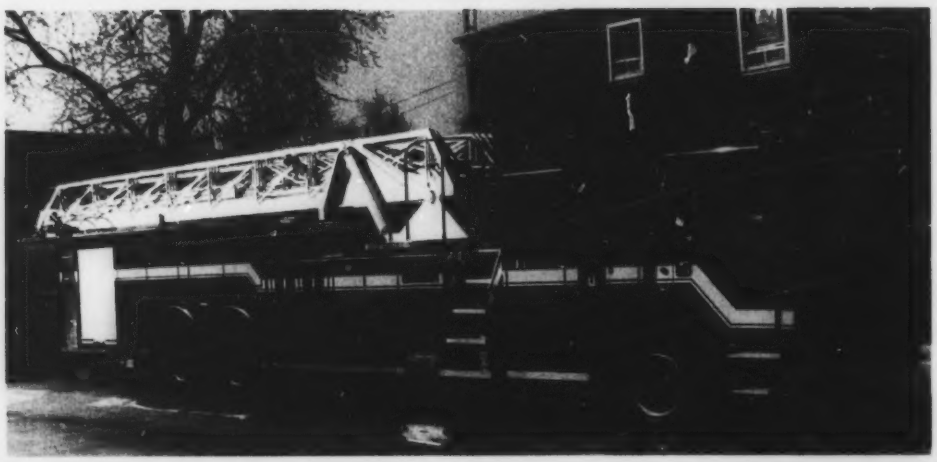
Locations of Fire Stations and Districts



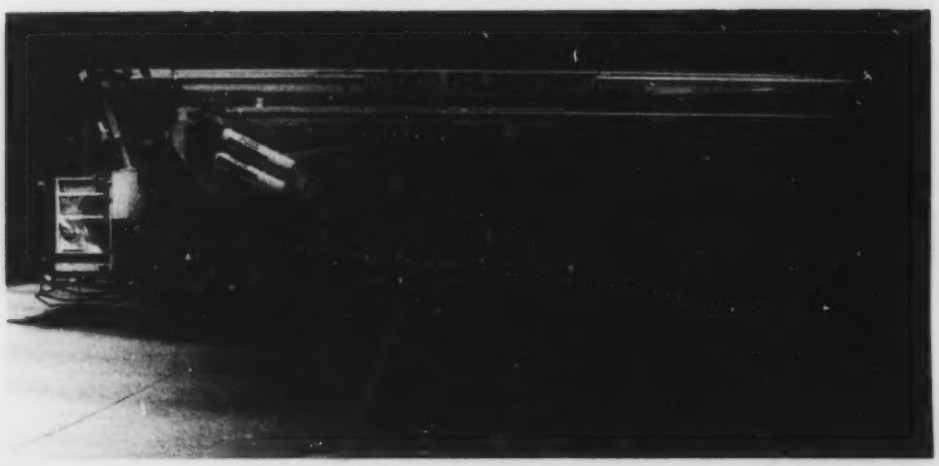
29 Pumpers



15 Aerial Ladders



3 Aerial Towers



Station/Address	*Apparatus*	*Specifications*	*Engine*
No. 1 Station	Pumper No. 1	1991 3D Spartan (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
260 Adelaide Street West	Aerial Tower No. 1	1987 Bronto-Mack (diesel) 27 Metre	285 HP
Built 1971	High Rise No. 1	1985 Dependable-Mack (diesel)	285 HP
	Fire Command 40	1987 Dodge Van(Platoon Chief)	
No. 2 Station	Pumper No. 2	1987 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
33 Claremont Street	Pumper No. 9	1987 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
built 1968	Aerial Tower No. 2	1987 Bronto-Mack (diesel) 27 Metre	285 HP
	Rescue No. 2	1985 Mack (diesel)	285 HP
	Car 44	1986 Dodge Van(District Chief #4)	
No. 3 Station	Pumper No. 3	1987 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
12 Grosvenor Street			
built 1926			
No. 5 Station	Pumper No. 5	1988 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
207 Front Street East	Aerial Tower No. 5	1987 Hi Ranger-Mack (diesel) 25 Metre	285 HP
built 1970	Rescue No. 1	1983 International (diesel)	265 HP
	Car 41	1990 Dodge Van (District Chief #1)	
No. 7 Station	Pumper No. 4	1988 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
475 Dundas Street East	Pumper No. 7	1986 Hub-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
built 1954, rebuilt 1989	Aerial No. 7	1985 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP
No. 8 Station	Pumper No. 8	1979 Pierreville-Scot (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
132 Bellevue Avenue	Aerial No. 8	1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP
built 1878, rebuilt 1973			
No. 10 Station	Pumper No.10	1986 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
34 Yorkville Avenue	Aerial No.10	1986 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP
Built 1878, rebuilt 1973	Car 43	1986 Dodge Van (District Chief #3)	
No. 11 Station	Pumper No.11	1978 Pierreville-Scot (diesel) 5000 Litre Foam	265 HP
441 Bloor Street East			
built 1967			
No. 12 Station	Pumper No. 12	1978 Pierreville-Scot (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
840 Gerrard Street East	Aerial No. 12	1986 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP
Built 1932			
No. 14 Station	Pumper No. 14	1983 Pierreville-International (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
1285 Dufferin Street	Aerial No. 14	1990 Superior Smeal-Mack (diesel) 31 Metre	285 HP
built 1963	Car 45	1987 Dodge Van (District Chief #5)	
No. 15 Station	Pumper No. 13	1986 Hub-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
140 Lansdowne Avenue	Pumper No. 15	1978 Pierreville-Scott (diesel) 5000 Litre Foam	265 HP
built 1972	Aerial No. 15	1990 Superior Smeal-Mack (diesel) 31 Metre	285 HP
	Hazard No. 1	1985 Mack (diesel) Hazardous Materials Response Unit	285 HP
No. 16 Station	Pumper No. 16	1986 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
83 DeForest Road			
built 1930			
No. 17 Station	Pumper No. 17	1983 Pierreville-International (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
1904 Queen Street East	Aerial No.17	1985 Thibault-Mack (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP
built 1905			
No. 20 Station	Pumper No. 20	1987 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre	285 HP
358 Keele Street	Aerial No. 20	1990 Superior Smeal-Mack (diesel) 31 Metre	285 HP
built 1954	Car 47	1987 Dodge Van (District Chief #7)	

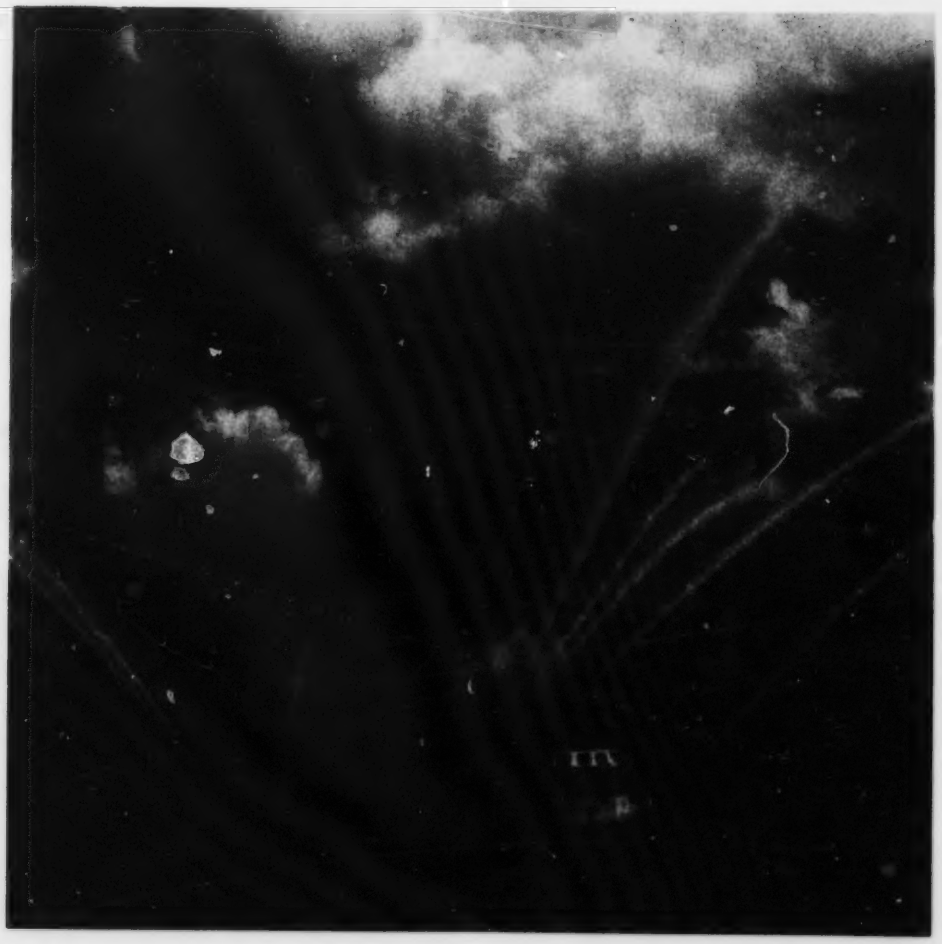
2 Rescues

1 High Rise Unit

1 Hazardous Materials Unit

Station/Address	*Apparatus*	*Specifications*	*Engine*
No. 22 Station 87 Main Street built 1910	Pumper No. 22 Aerial No. 22	1981 Pierreville-International (diesel) 4000 Litre 1981 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP 265 HP
No. 23 Station 240 Howland Avenue built 1910	Pumper No. 23	1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
No. 24 Station 20 Balmoral Avenue built 1911	Pumper No. 24 Aerial No. 24	1989 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre 1981 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	285 HP 265 HP
No. 25 Station 65 Hendrick Avenue built 1916	Pumper No. 25 Aerial No. 25	1980 Pierreville-Scot (diesel) 5000 Litre 1980 Pierreville-Scot (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP 265 HP
No. 26 Station 153 Chatham Avenue built 1963	Pumper No. 26 Aerial No. 26 Car 42	1978 Pierreville-Scot (diesel) 5000 Litre 1990 Superior Smeal-Mack (diesel) 31 Metre 1987 Dodge Van (District Chief #2)	265 HP 285 HP
No. 27 Station 106 Ascot Avenue built 1915	Pumper No. 27	1981 Pierreville-International (diesel) 4000 Litre	265 HP
No. 28 Station 16 Montgomery Avenue built 1932	Pumper No. 28 Aerial No. 28 Car 46	1989 Superior-Mack (diesel) 5000 Litre 1974 Thibault-Ford (diesel) 30 Metre 1987 Dodge Van (District Chief #6)	285 HP 265 HP
No. 29 Station 641 Eglinton Avenue West built 1932	Pumper No. 29 Aerial No. 29	1973 Pierreville-Ford (diesel) 5000 Litre Foam 1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP 265 HP
No. 30 Station 30 Knox Avenue built 1980 an addition to the Fire Acadamy	Pumper No. 30 Air Supply No. 1	1977 Pierreville-Ford (diesel) 5000 Litre Foam 1983 International (gas)	265 HP 245 HP
No. 31 Station 462 Runnymede Road built 1929	Pumper No. 31 Aerial No. 31	1979 Pierreville-Scot (diesel) 5000 Litre 1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 30 Metre	265 HP 365 HP
No. 32 Station Manitoba Drive, CNE. built 1922	Temporary station Used only during the Canadian National Exhibition		
No. 33 Station 101 Cibola Avenue Wards Island built 1937, relocated 1960	Pumper No. 33 Pumper	1982 Pierreville-GMC gas 4x4 1600 Litre 1970 La France-Ford (diesel) 5000 Litre	165 HP 265 HP
No. 34 Station 3135 Yonge Street built 1931	Pumper No. 34	1982 Pierreville-International (diesel) 5000 Litre	265 HP
No. 35 Station 11 Queen's Quay West Built 1972	Fireboat No. 1	1964 25 Metre 32000 Litre Foam (diesel) 16.5 Metre aerial	1300 HP (twin engine)

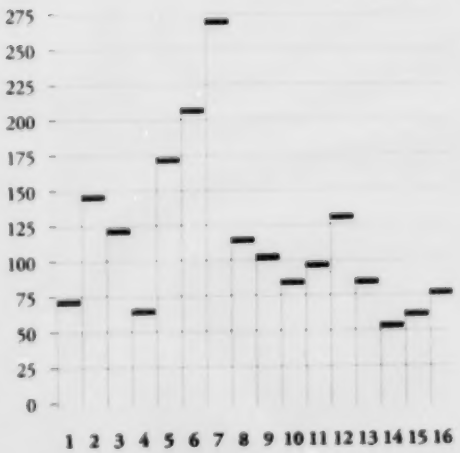
1 Fire Boat



City Ward Boundaries

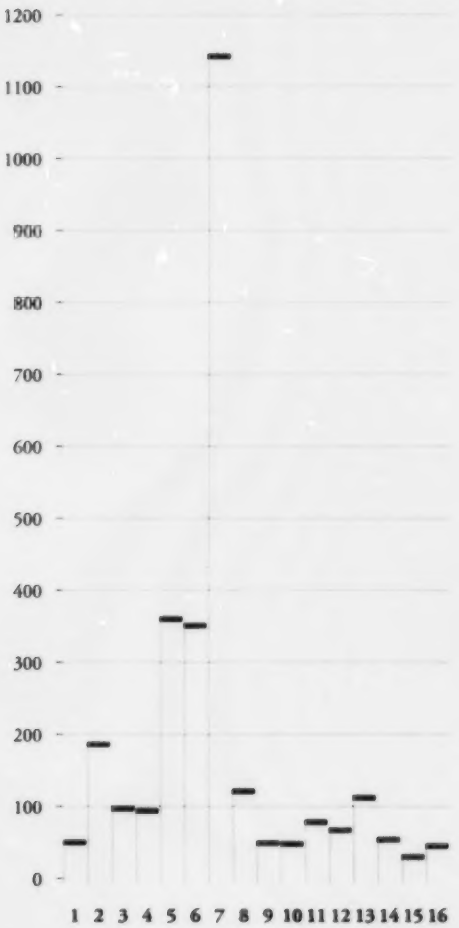
Fire Loss

Ward	This Year Fire Loss$	Last Year Fire Loss$
1	1,005,531	2,320,670
2	1,302,525	853,430
3	2,713,141	929,742
4	543,588	900,928
5	914,357	1,889,801
6	3,199,011	1,196,959
7	928,711	1,260,580
8	2,893,335	1,075,670
9	607,417	370,002
10	1,595,438	856,703
11	315,479	627,085
12	1,327,350	1,360,084
13	455,892	1,192,072
14	183,598	302,147
15	1,771,872	776,201
16	579,320	239,622
Total	20,336,565	16,151,731

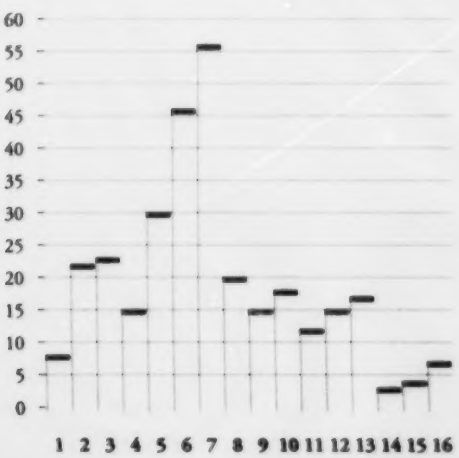


Building Fires by City Ward
Number of Fires

Malicious False Alarms by City Ward
Number of Alarms



Arson Fires by City Ward
Number of Fires



Incident Type by Location

	Fires			*Other incidents*					
Ward	**Structures**	**Vehicles**	**Rubbish and Grass**	**Accidental**	**Medical**	**Public Service**	**Hazardous Materials**	**Malicious False Alarms**	**Total Runs**
1	73	10	72	286	735	127	46	53	1,402
2	147	17	62	543	1,517	267	46	189	2,788
3	123	21	78	389	988	154	35	100	1,888
4	66	18	37	371	801	118	41	97	1,549
5	173	56	80	2,160	2,522	360	85	363	5,799
6	208	31	74	1,792	2,681	318	86	354	5,544
7	271	29	100	1,205	2,009	273	38	1,145	5,070
8	116	32	53	430	1,231	178	63	124	2,227
9	104	24	79	246	880	122	31	52	1,538
10	86	21	53	274	809	147	41	51	1,482
11	98	17	91	285	1,006	119	35	81	1,732
12	132	29	95	267	806	146	40	70	1,585
13	86	23	52	757	1,144	205	29	115	2,411
14	55	9	40	602	759	144	22	57	1,688
15	63	17	34	330	617	172	34	33	1,300
16	78	11	34	334	596	146	29	48	1,276
City Total	1,879	365	1,034	10,271	19,101	2996	701	2,932	39,279
Outside City	0	0	3	23	39	14	1	0	80
Grand Total	**1,879**	**365**	**1,037**	**10,294**	**19,140**	**3,010**	**702**	**2,932**	**39,359**

Incident Breakdown

Fires	
Structures	1,879
Vehicle	365
Rubbish and Grass	1,037
Total fires	3,281
Total fire loss	$20,336,565
Services	
Medical	19,140
Public Service*	3,010
Hazardous Materials	702
Total Services	22,852
Other Alarms	
False	2,932
Accidental**	10,294
Total Incidents all types	**39,359**
Casualties	
Fire Fatalities (Citizens)	11
Citizens injured	94
Fire Fighters, on-duty deaths	0
Fire Fighters, on-duty injuries	158

* Public service alarms include: rescues, accidents and public hazards.

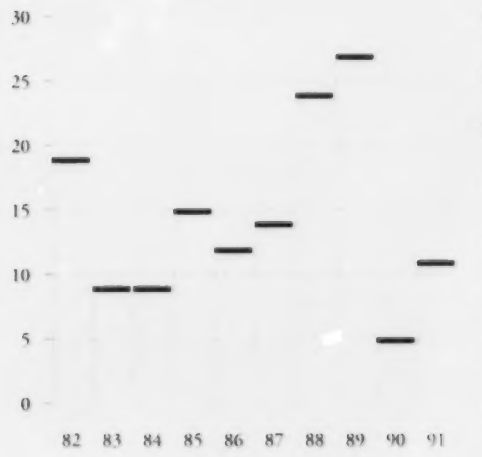
** Accidental alarms include sprinkler systems, alarm systems, smoke and steam mistaken for fire and smoke alarms activated.

Fire Fatalities

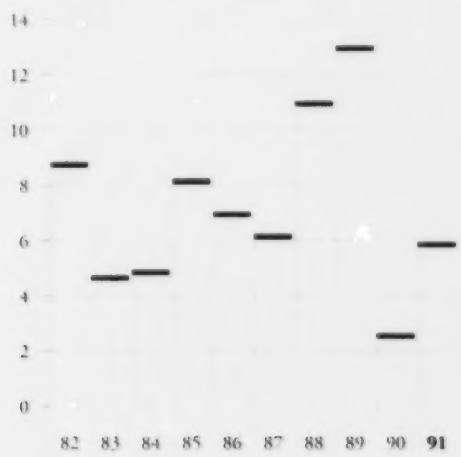
Date	Time	Location	Occupancy	Cause	Victim	Age
January 2	1746	4 Myrtle Avenue	residential apartment	careless smoking	male	30
January 13	0210	24 Uxbridge Avenue	residential semi-detached	arson	male	32
April 14	1202	708 Dufferin Street	residential semi-detached	undetermined	male	4
April 28	1600	107 Sunnyside Avenue	residential rooming house	undetermined	male	47
July 24	0120	15 Scadding Avenue	residential high-rise apartment	accidental	male	40
September 8	0048	42 Blevins Place	residential high-rise apartment	arson	female	60
October 5	2119	14 Dunbar Road	residential semi-detached	careless smoking	female	65
November 3	?	243 Avenue Road	Temple	misuse of igniting object	male	?
November 11	0052	459 Woodfield Road	residential low-rise apartments	undetermined	male	25
November 28	2300	328 Sorauren Avenue	residential detached	misuse of igniting object	female	58
December 3	1053	305 Perth Avenue	residential detached	arson	male	34

? No Fire Department Response

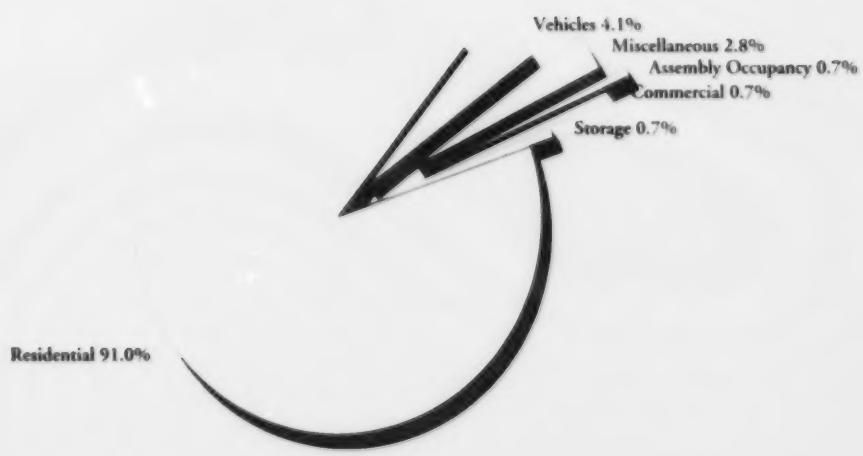
Fire Fatalities 1982 - 1991
Number of Fatalities



Fire Death Rate 1982 - 1991
Deaths per 1,000 Fires



Fire Deaths by Property Type 1982 - 1991
Percent of Total



■■
John Kirk
Platoon Chief, A-1 Shift

■■
Jack C. Sharp
Platoon Chief, A-2 Shift

■■
H.A. Ross Perrier
Platoon Chief, B-1 Shift

■■
Alexander M. Ritchie
Platoon Chief, B-2 Shift

Fire Fighting platoons extinguish fires and assist in the prevention of fires, respond to all emergencies as required, respond to medical emergencies to stabilize patients while awaiting ambulance service, respond to and contain environmental spills, leaks or gaseous escapes to limit public hazard, provide a basic life support service, and provide extrication from vehicular accident, structural collapse and any other life threatening accident.

Statistical highlights

In 1991, fire crews responded to 39,359 calls for assistance. About half of the calls were medical emergencies and a third were accidental or malicious false alarms.

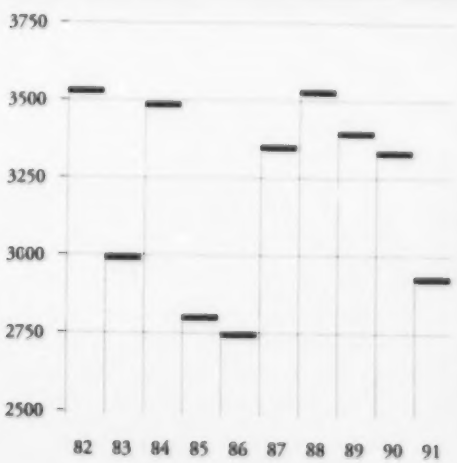
Toronto fire fighters extinguished 3,281 fires in 1991: 1,879 structure fires, 365 vehicle fires and 1,037 other small outdoor fires. There were 25 multiple alarm incidents in 1991 (6 third alarms and 19 second alarms), up from 13 in 1990. The estimated dollar loss from fire was $20,336,565, a 25.9 percent increase from 1990.

Tragically, there were 11 fatalities as a result of fires during 1991 with 94 civilian and 158 fire fighters injured.

Fire fighters responded to 721 incidents involving rescues: 592 different elevator rescue calls, 42 incidents involving vehicle extrication, and 87 incidents involving other types of rescues.

Usually first on the scene, fire fighters perform basic life support until ambulance crews arrive. Each uniformed member of the Department is certified in: First Aid and CPR.
Photo: Randy Smith

Malicious False Alarms 1982 - 1991
Number of Responses



Fire prevention activities

In addition to their fire fighting and rescue duties, fire fighters also perform essential fire prevention and public education functions.

On-duty fire crews regularly visit elementary schools and teach important fire safety life skills to children in classes from Junior Kindergarten to Grade 3 as part of the Department's Fire Safety School Program.

Fire fighters from No. 5 Station helped develop the educational component of the Toronto Arson Prevention Program for Children (TAPP-C). TAPP-C is a comphrehensive program for juvenile firesetters (aged 3-17). It involves community agencies such as the Toronto Fire Department and the Clarke Institute of Pyschiatry, Family Court Clinic.

Routine fire code inspections are conducted under the Pre-Fire Inspection Program (PIP). Specially trained, in-service fire fighters identify fire code infractions and make detailed drawings of building floor plans. These drawings are put on microfiche and carried on all command vehicles.

Fire crews are also involved in the "Get Alarmed" Home Inspection Program (distributing free smoke alarms to unprotected residents), the "Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery" Program (checking smoke alarms and installing free batteries if needed), and the Occupancy Safety Check Program (district chiefs inspect assembly occupancies for instances of overcrowding or unsafe conditions).

Helping others

Toronto Fire Fighters have an enviable reputation for serving the community they protect. This service does not stop at the end of fire fighters' shifts. Fire fighters are good citizens and spend part of their on- and off-duty time raising money for a number of worthy causes. Among the 1991 projects that benefitted from the generous fundraising and organization activities of Toronto Fire Fighters are the Timmy Tyke Hockey Tournament (Easter Seals Society), the Foodshare Barbecue, Daily Bread Food Bank food drives at local fire stations, the "Boot Drive" and "Wing Eating Contest" (Muscular Dystrophy Association), "McHappy Day" (McDonalds Children's Charities), and a relief drive to collect clothing for victims of the earthquakes that devastated parts of the Philippines.

Fire fighters also participated in "Kidsummer 91", the "Ride for Sight" Parade, PARTICIPaction challenges, neighbourhood and school fun fairs, Children's Aid parties, fire service recognition days and departmental open houses.

Head-line making multiple alarm responses

All emergency responses have their own element of danger, drama and tragedy. However, it's the multiple alarm incident that attracts the most media and public attention. The following third alarm incidents (a combination of 14 or more apparatus) made the headlines in 1991:

747-749 Queen Street East
February 28 - 0055 hours

This early morning rooming house fire left 28 people homeless and injured three fire fighters in south Riverdale.

The fire broke out in a common hallway joining two buildings. Flames quickly spread throughout the building and soon all three floors became fully involved in fire. The total estimated damage exceeded $1 million.

It took 85 fire fighters two hours to bring the blaze under control. Fire crews rescued residents from the second floor by ladder and fire escapes.

Three fire fighters, trying to get into one of the blazing stores below the rooming house were injured when a large front window blew out. One fire fighter received burns to his face and the others suffered cuts from the flying glass.

The building was totally gutted and later demolished. The cause of the fire was determined to be arson.

■■

In 1991, fire crews gave almost 600 station tours to over 10,000 school children.

■■

Fire fighters battle flames in an alleyway at a 3rd alarm fire at 747 Queen Street East.
Photo: Norm Betts, Canada Wide

To conserve property, during their salvage operations, fire crews remove the water they used to put out the fire.

A new "recruit" has some fun on a pumper during Kidsummer activities at the Fire Academy

Opposite 1225 Shaw Street
April 08 - 1051 hours

Twenty-four hundred people, including the occupants of a senior citizens' home and three schools, were evacuated from the City's west end when two relief valves sheared off a full LPG tanker after the rig clipped an overhead bridge.

Fire crews set up fog lines using six-65mm hoselines to dissipate the high pressure jets of propane spewing from the truck. Nozzle crews were soon replaced with ground turrets and a rescue crew worked to cap the potentially explosive propane leak. A second tanker was brought in and the residual fuel was off-loaded.

This was a seldom seen side of fire fighting. Fire crews effectively battled a potential disaster before it occurred, not after.

121 Carlton Street
October 16 - 0027 hours

A fire fighter received injuries to his neck and back after a wall collapsed during fire fighting activities at a vacant four-storey apartment building.

The former Prince Carlton Hotel, which has been boarded up for three years, had more recently been home to Larry's Hideaway, once a popular downtown tavern. Fire fighters brought the three-alarm inferno, which caused an estimated $1 million damage, under control in about two hours.

This was the second fire in the building that day. The cause was undetermined but it is suspected that the fire was ignited accidently by transients who used to call the building their home - it was later demolished.

3368 Yonge Street
October 31 - 0522 hours

It took 65 fire fighters and 14 apparatus to fight a spectacular blaze in a North Toronto mattress store and warehouse early Halloween morning. Flames shot more than 30 metres above the roof of the building.

Eight residents, living above the building, were alerted by the quick actions of a Metropolitan Toronto Police constable. Arson was the cause of the $1.2 million conflagration at which 5 fire fighters received injuries.

90 Carlton Street
November 17 - 0710 hours

Four fire fighters received injuries and 20 people were left homeless in a $500,000 blaze in a three-storey apartment building. An arsonist set the fire in a garbage chute in the laundry room that quickly spread throughout the building.

Fire crews pulled many of the tenants from the building and evacuated 15 residents from the second and third floors by ladders. One man received minor injuries when he jumped from the second floor. Fire fighters battled the fire for an hour before it was brought under control.

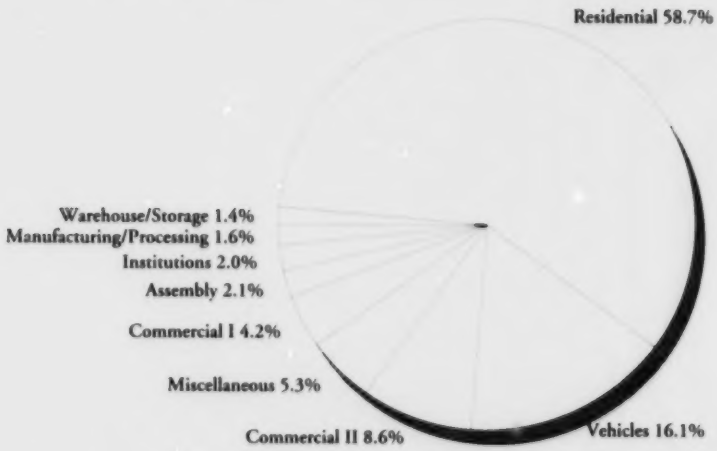
A fire fighter works to get water to a spectular boat blaze at Cherry Street and Lake Shore Boulevard on 1991 May 9.
Photo: Gary Wignall, Canada Wide

■■

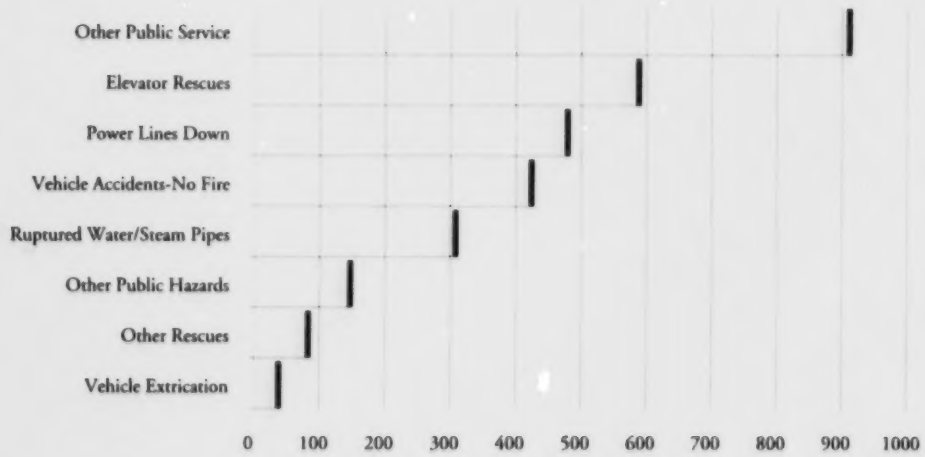
Fire fighters work to seal two relief valves sheared off a truck containing 25,000 litres of propane on Shaw Street, south of Davenport Road.
Photo: Boris Spremo, Toronto Star

■■

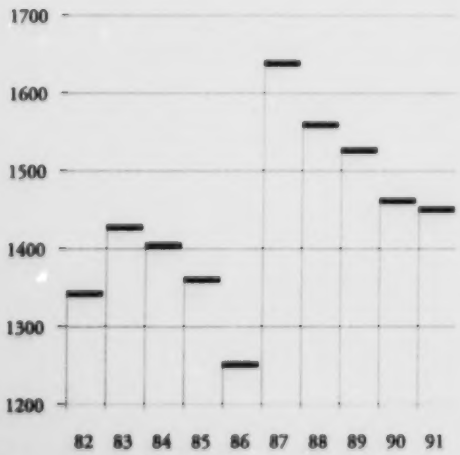
Fire Fighter Chris Wilvert accepts a food bank donation from Olympic figure skaters Brian Orser and Kurt Browning.
Photo: Boris Spremo, Toronto Star



Structure and Vehicle Fires by Property Classification
Percent of Total

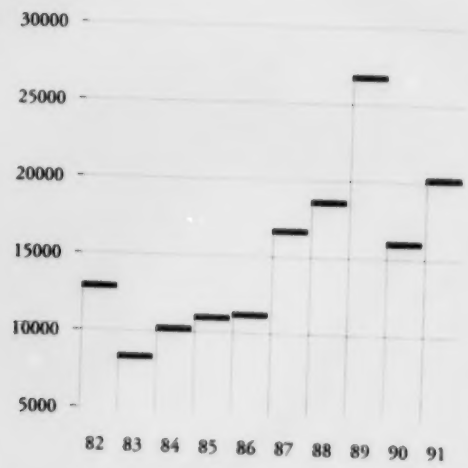


Public Service Calls
Number of Incidents

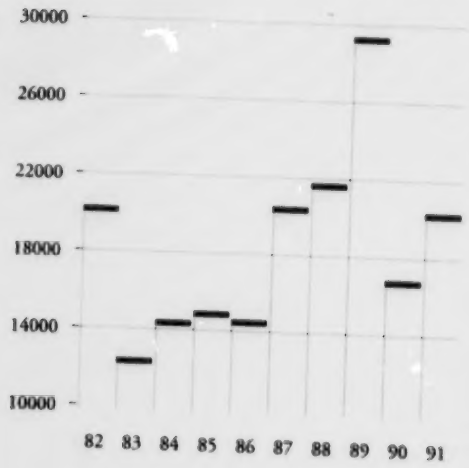


Residential Fires 1982 - 1991
Number of Fires

Fire Losses 1982 - 1991
Millions of Current $



Fire Losses 1982 - 1991
Millions of Constant 1991 $*



*Dollar values adjusted for inflation

Fire prevention personnel periodically inspect all commercial and industrial occupancies for fire safety, prosecute infractions of fire regulations, inspect and test all life safety and fire protection systems on completion of new buildings, conduct fire safety and public information programs and provide information and advice to outside bodies.

Inspections

Division staff inspect commercial, industrial and multiple unit residential properties to ensure they comply with fire safety requirements, for various licence applications, for property sales and mortgages, upon receipt of a complaint, and, if requested after an emergency response, to ensure that the fire protection systems and equipment have been restored or reset to their normal operating condition.

Fire code enforcement

Usually, building owners voluntarily comply with the requirements of the Ontario Fire Code. However, it is sometimes necessary to utilize the legal process for cooperation. In 1991, Fire Fighter Inspectors laid a record 1,603 charges for Fire Code violations; more than double the 1990 level. Sixty-three percent (1,008) of the charges resulted in convictions.

Changes to the "Notice of Violation" procedure now permit inspectors to immediately charge violators in cases with shut-off alarms, obstructed or locked fire exits, and rooming houses without fire alarm protection.

Staffing

In 1991, the Division welcomed five new inspectors, raising the complement to fifty-two. The assignments included assistants for the Administration and Records, and Fire Code Enforcement Officers to help with increased workloads. Also in 1991, the Division's four district offices received much needed clerical support.

John W. Collins
Director of Fire Prevention Division

Education and training

Raising public awareness of fire safety is an ongoing function of the Fire Prevention Division. Inspectors routinely give lectures and demonstrations to community groups such as Scouts, Guides, Brownies, Cubs, senior citizen groups, owners and tenants of buildings, and any other group that requests this service.

The Education and Training Officer also ensures that division inspectors have the necessary training and information to effectively carry out their responsibilities.

Institutions

Institutional staff primarily deal with life-safety issues in institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes. They work with architects and engineers to ensure compliance with Fire Code legisation, and meet with in-house emergency response teams and other government agencies to discuss legislation and code changes that would enhance fire and life safety in these buildings. Staff also give lectures and demonstrations to hospital and nursing home staff about occupant safety and conduct lab safety inspections to ensure they have appropriate life safety measures.

Rupert Hotel inquest

In March, there was an inquest to determine why 10 people lost their lives in a tragic fire at

It is sometimes necessary to utilize the legal process for cooperation. In 1991, the total fines for Fire Code violations was $661,025.

■■

Fire inspection staff inspect all fire protection equipment in newly constructed buildings and renovated properties. Equipment must be installed and operational for the safety of the occupants and responding fire crews.

■■

Institutional Officer John Crawford demonstrates the proper bonding techniques for dispensing flammable liquids to hospital staff.

the Rupert Hotel rooming house. The inquest lasted five weeks and examined more than 35 witnesses.

The testimoney resulted in 53 jury recommendations. These recommendations covered many areas including amending the Fire Code, establishing more frequent inspections, and changing licensing procedures. The Department implemented all applicable recommendations.

Toronto City Council established a task force to study the jury recommendations and housing needs for rooming house tenants. The Rooming House Review Committee consists of representatives from all City departments and tenants groups. The Committee will report its findings to City Council in 1992 September.

Fire Prevention Week (October 6 - 12)

Mayor Art Eggleton kicked off Fire Prevention Week at Nathan Phillips Square. Prevention staff set up displays outside in the square, in the rotunda of City Hall, and at various shopping malls.

The Toronto Fire Academy opened its doors to the public for a special Fire Prevention Night. The entire Inspection and Information Section staff put together a very successful night of fire safety exhibits, demonstrations, and movies.

Douglas K. Trussler
Chief Information Officer

Information Section

Information section personnel prepare and coordinate public fire safety information programs, provide media and public relations functions, and coordinate information services within the Department.

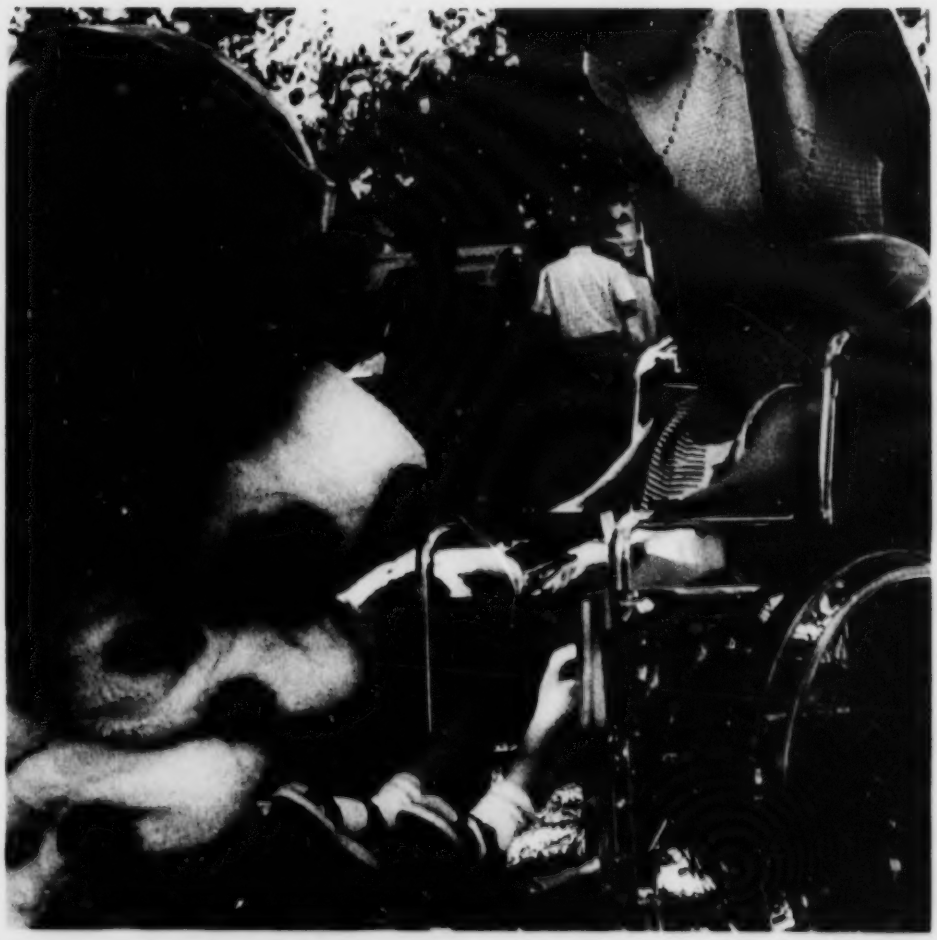
Public information programs

Information Section staff analyze fire statistics to determine fire problems, target problem areas and develop appropriate fire safety information programs. Many of the programs are joint efforts with members of the Fire Fighting Division.

The Department's Fire Safety School Program teaches fire safety to children from Junior Kindergarten to Grade 3. On-duty fire crews teach the children how to protect themselves in case of fire and how to prevent fires from happening. A take-home assignment, involving the entire family, demonstrates the importance of installing smoke alarms, and preparing and practicing a home fire escape plan.

In conjunction with the school program, the Department runs its "Chief-for-a-Day" Program. Students design fire safety posters after sessions with fire crews. The winner becomes "Chief-for-a-Day", receives a chief's helmet, and goes on a tour of the Department, including a ride on the fireboat.

Sparky and a young friend at a Hospital for Sick Children fundraising event.



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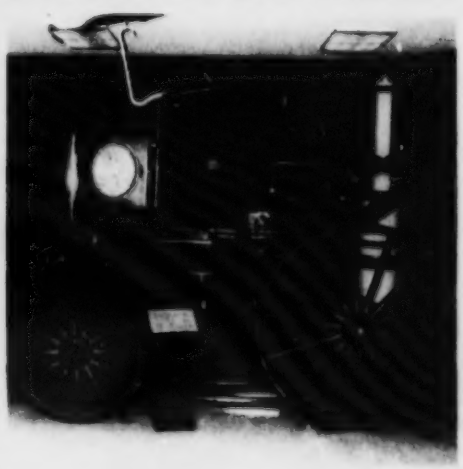
Kidsummer '91 was a big hit with all the kids, including Education and Training Officer Brian Stewart.

■■

The Department Museum is located at the Toronto Fire Academy and is open to the public after most events.



In 1991, children playing with matches and lighters started at least 65 structure fires. This does not include the numerous vandalism fires that we suspect were started by children. In response to this fire problem, the Department is working with several community agencies on a comprehensive program for juvenile firesetters. The educational component of the Toronto Arson Prevention Program for Children (TAPP-C) was developed by fire fighters from No. 5 Station and Information Section staff.

The importance of installing and maintaining smoke alarms is central to the Department's "Get Alarmed" Home Inspection Program and the "Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery Program. Fire crews blitz areas of the City with a high incidence of residential fires, perform home inspections and check for working smoke alarms. Residents living in homes unprotected by a smoke alarm were given free alarms and residents whose smoke alarms had dead batteries were given free replacement batteries.

Media relations

The media is an important vehicle for getting the Department's fire safety initiatives across to the public.

To thank the local media for their assistance, the Information Section in conjunction with the Training and Fire Fighting Divisions, and Local 113, host a Media Appreciation Day at the Toronto Fire Academy. This event gives fire fighters and members of the media a better understanding of each other's roles at emergency situations and helps improve our already good working relationship.

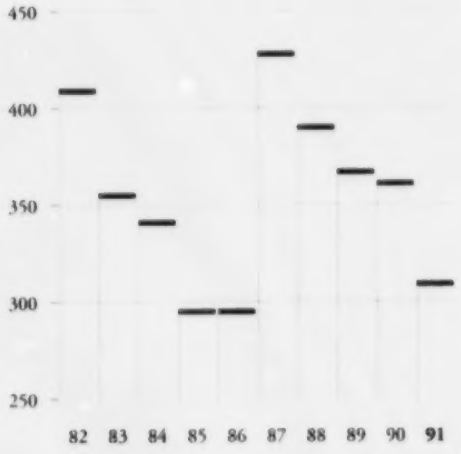
Information Section personnel worked closely with the international media during the International Association of Fire Chiefs Conference (IAFC '91).

Public relations

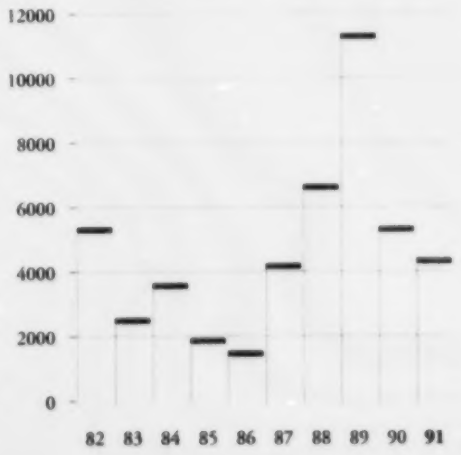
Section staff are at the centre of many activities that involve the Department. They co-ordinate the promotional, educational, and informational activities of other divisions, work with event organizers, members of the public, and the media.

The Information Section is also responsible for photographing and video taping major fires, fire code infractions, training simulations, department events and producing a number of informational materials, including this annual report.

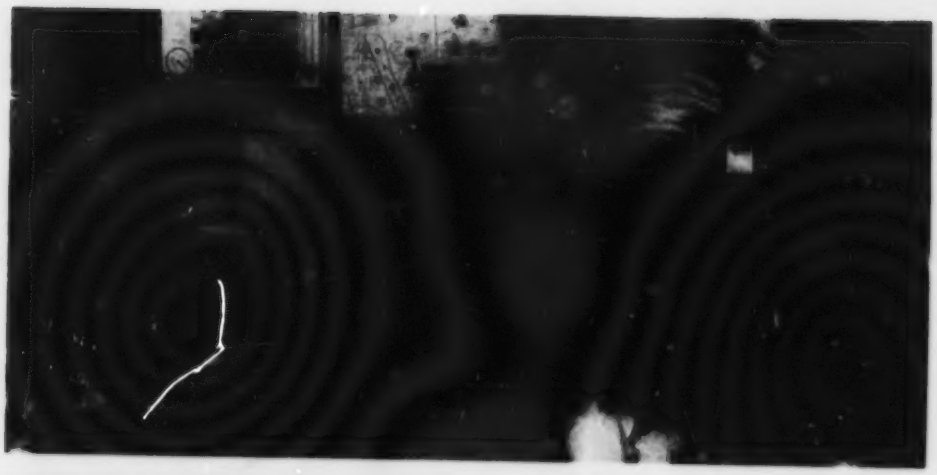
Number of Arson Fires 1982 - 1991



Losses Due to Arson 1982 - 1991
Thousands of Dollars



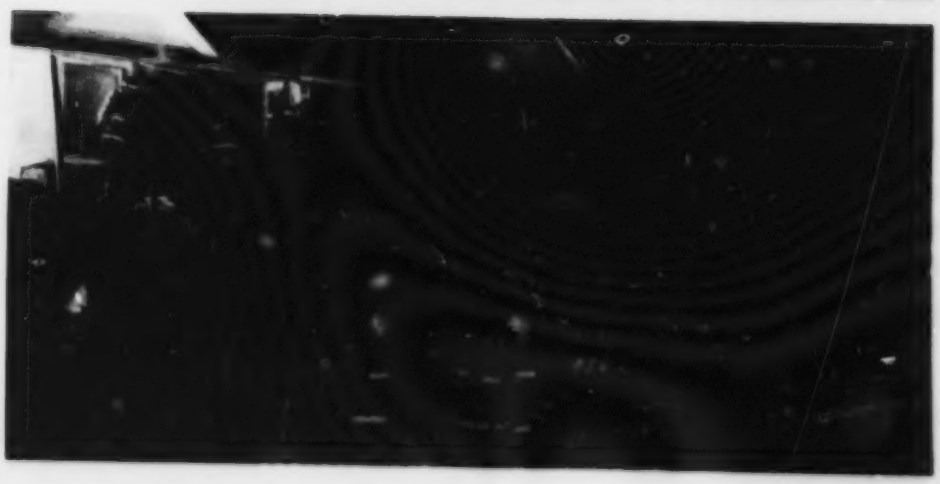
Fire Fighter Inspector Greg Schultz teaches school children to "Stop Drop and Roll".

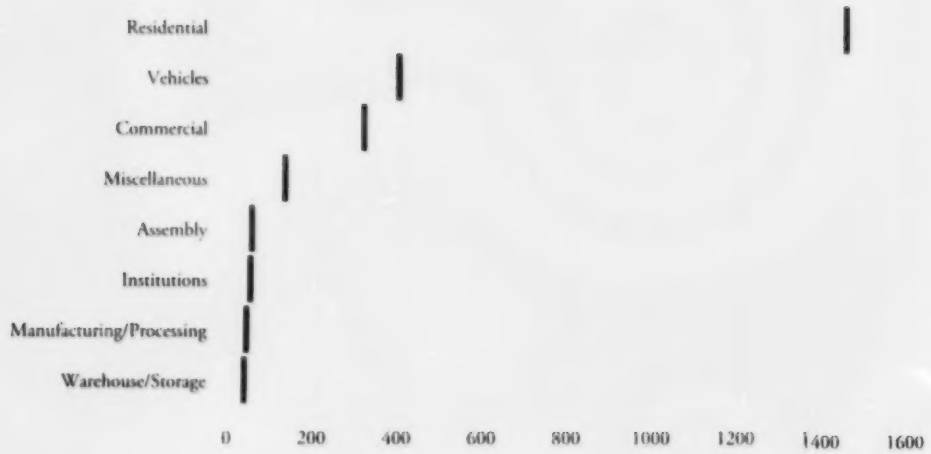


Children and their parents get a close-up look at the latest in fire fighting equipment at a Department Open House.

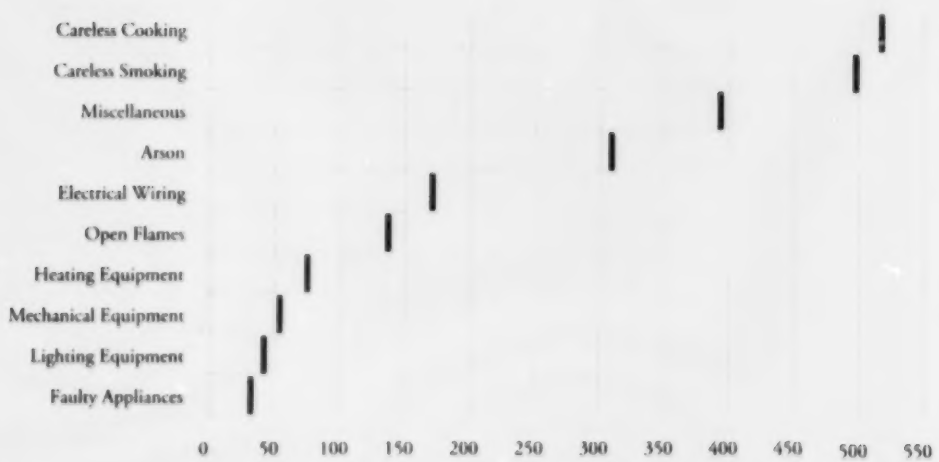
Fire fighters battle arson blazes in a row of houses on Shirley Street.

Photo: Bill Sandford, Canada Wide



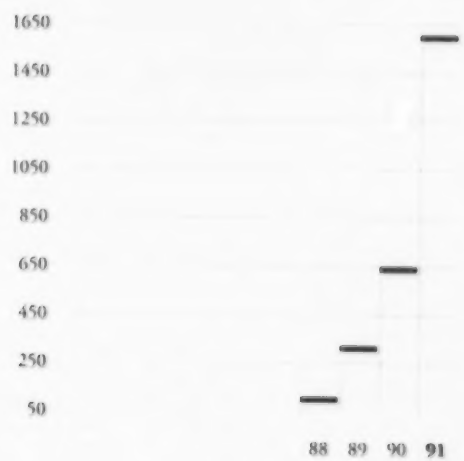


Location of Fires, by Property Classification
Number of Fires



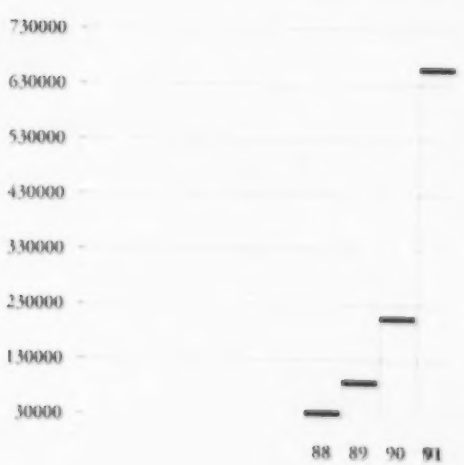
Most Common Sources of Ignition
Number of Fires

Number of Charges Laid for Fire Code Violations 1988 - 1991



Total Fines from Fire Code Prosecutions 1988 - 1991

Dollars



Training Division personnel prepare and administer training programs and examinations, conduct refresher courses, instruct in new techniques as they are adopted, and conduct in-service training programs at the Fire Academy.

The Toronto Fire Academy

The Toronto Fire Academy is home to the Training, Technical Services and Medical Divisions, as well as No. 30 Fire Station. It features a seven-storey indoor/outdoor training tower, classrooms equipped with audio-visual aids, a 450-seat auditorium, a three-storey burn structure, and many other amenities to simulate actual fire fighting conditions.

The Division also uses the Academy to conduct seminars, examinations for officers and potential recruits, award ceremonies, recruit graduations, public relations functions, and career information sessions.

The Training Division offers a wide range of courses. Demand and Department priorities determine the curriculum. In 1991, the focus was on recruit training, advanced training and certification in new and specialized equipment.

Recruit training

Recruit training begins with an intensive and demanding hands-on eight-week course at the Academy. Here they receive theoretical and practical training in basic fire fighting skills. They are also taught fire prevention principals and practices, and a course on "managing diversity" (a multicultural training course to help prepare fire fighters to work in a diverse work force). Each recruit is certified in Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Standard First Aid.

Following the initial training at the Academy, recruits are assigned to one of the support divisions or to a "multiple apparatus" fire station for a 16-week practical training period. Recruits assigned to Fire Suppression and Rescue follow a detailed program of in-station training while participating as a working crew member. Personnel posted to other divisions, such as Fire Prevention or Communications receive training to meet specific division needs. This practical training is followed by a one week re-evaluation period at the Academy, prior to graduation.

John H. Barben
Director of Training Division

Job opportunities on the Department are dependent on retirements. Since January 1990, 170 recruits have graduated from the Toronto Fire Academy.

In-Service training

On-duty, in-service courses at the Academy include training in specialized equipment and procedures, refresher training, and certification courses.

Academy staff define safe operating and maintenance procedures for all new equipment and apparatus. They then train the fire crews and ensure that each member is competent with these procedures before the equipment is issued. In 1991, new equipment training included the Ram Fan ventilation blower, Holmatro auto extrication equipment and the ArcAir Slice Pak cutting torch.

Each year, more than 150 fire fighters from 32 apparatus companies attend auto extrication courses at the Academy. The course covers refresher training and introduces the rescue crews to new techniques.

The Training Division, along with the Planning and Operations Research Division, coordinated full-scale simulations involving transit system fires, airport crash/rescues and hazardous materials incidents.

Fire fighting is not only physically demanding but requires many specialized skills. As a result, fire fighters are training from their first day on the job until they retire.

The Division provides an Officer Training Program to prepare new captains for their role as Department officers. The course covers a wide range of topics from completing reports to fireground incident command and dealing with personnel. In 1991, a senior officers' course was initiated to provide newly promoted district chiefs with the knowledge and skills they need to effectively perform their jobs.

Simulated training, on table models, also assists officers with their strategic analysis of fire operations involving high rise, hazardous materials and subway emergency scenarios.

Certification courses

Certification courses validate training. Participants demonstrate their competence by fulfilling the critical requirements identified on evaluation charts that accompany performance objectives.

Department personnel are certified in First Aid, Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), Aerial and Aerial Tower Operations, Driving, and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

In addition to the many courses presented at the Academy, Division staff develop and distribute standard operating procedures for new equipment used in conjunction with training programs prior to their issue. Manuals for new apparatus and equipment are frequently rewritten and updated.

Training records

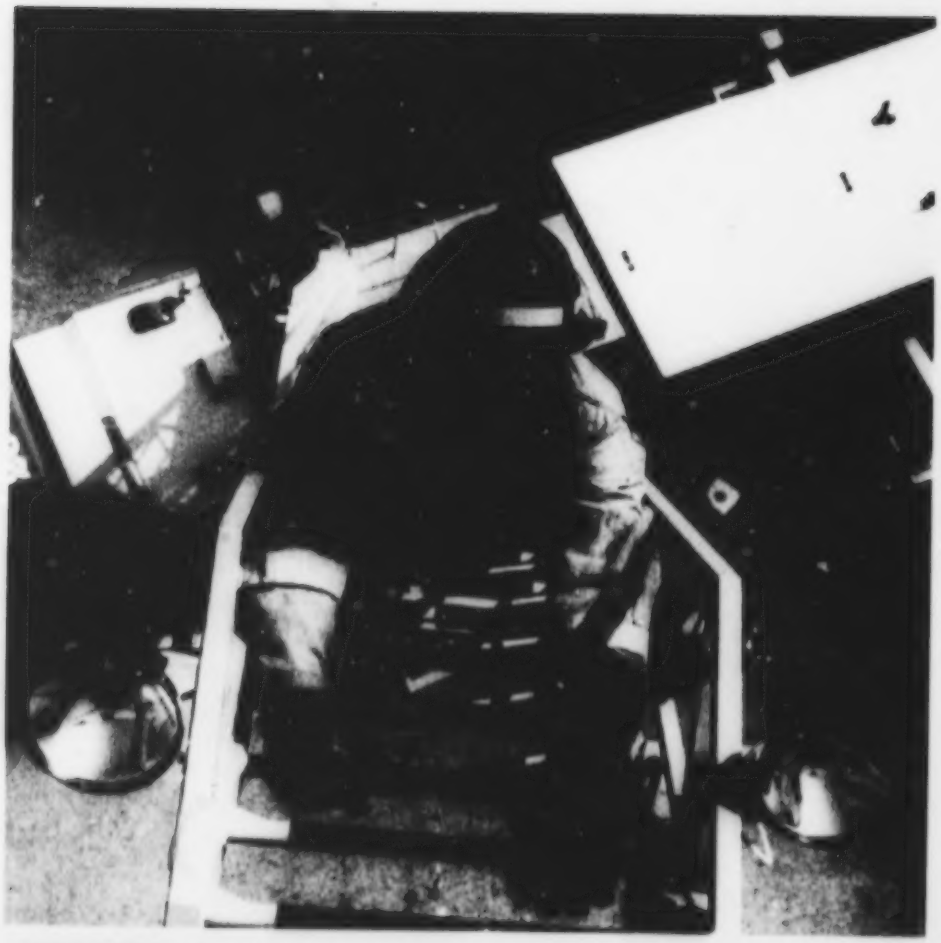
The Training Division developed a comprehensive system to record all Department training. Software packages are being written to provide meaningful data for senior officers to assess the status of any one training program or a group of programs. Once completed, the system will allow staff to track the training of Department personnel by employee number, apparatus or fire district.

Training for the 1990's

Society's expectations of the fire service is changing. Events such as the Rupert Hotel disaster, in which 10 people perished, clearly raised public awareness to the destructive power of uncontrolled fire. People now view fire safety as a quality of life issue. Consequently, the role of the fire fighter is changing to meet these challenges.

The Training Division helps the Department meet our obligations by providing the best training possible to ensure that Toronto Fire Fighters have the necessary knowledge and skills to safely and efficiently protect the citizens of Toronto.

On-duty, in-service courses provide fire crews with training in specialized equipment and procedures, refresher training and certification courses.



The Training Division recently purchased industrial camera equipment and a modern editing suite to produce Department training videos.

Communications Division personnel operate and maintain the Department's communications system, accept all telephone and radio alarm calls for assistance, and assign and dispatch emergency personnel and equipment.

Emergency responses

The Division's dispatchers maintain an around-the-clock link between the Department and the community it protects. During 1991, dispatchers processed 39,359 emergency calls for assistance. This is a slight decrease from the 40,869 calls processed in 1990.

The majority of these emergency calls are received through Metro Toronto's enhanced 9-1-1 emergency telephone system which, in addition to identifying callers' telephone numbers, can also tell dispatchers if a call comes from a residence, business or pay telephone. This detailed information gives dispatchers the exact location of an emergency and the origin of the call.

Other calls originate from the Department's own direct emergency telephone number and from the direct lines of other service agencies such as Metro Ambulance, the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC), and Toronto Hydro. "Still" alarms are reported directly to fire fighters at their stations or with the emergency telephones located outside each fire station.

Computer-Aided Dispatch System (CAD)

The Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD) assists dispatchers by recommending the closest available apparatus to an emergency. Once the selection of apparatus is verified by the dispatcher, all assigned in-station fire crews receive a hard copy printout of the dispatch that provides them with the location and nature of the emergency, as well as selected pre-fire planning factors. This information includes: location, common building name (ie. SkyDome), type of emergency, storage of hazardous materials by type and location, number of apparatus responding, map reference, closest cross streets, alarm level, available water supply and microfiche reference number, and any special "fire fighter warnings". Fire crews use information from CAD to prepare initial strategy while en route to an emergency.

Vera U. Maute
Director of Communications Division

CAD also maintains a data base of Metro Toronto street addresses, identifying streets outside the City of Toronto boundaries so, if necessary, dispatchers can quickly reroute the call to the appropriate Metro fire department.

The system also gathers and disseminates pertinent information on street closures, water main and hydrant shut-offs, and special events such as parade routes - all these could affect responses by front-line fire crews.

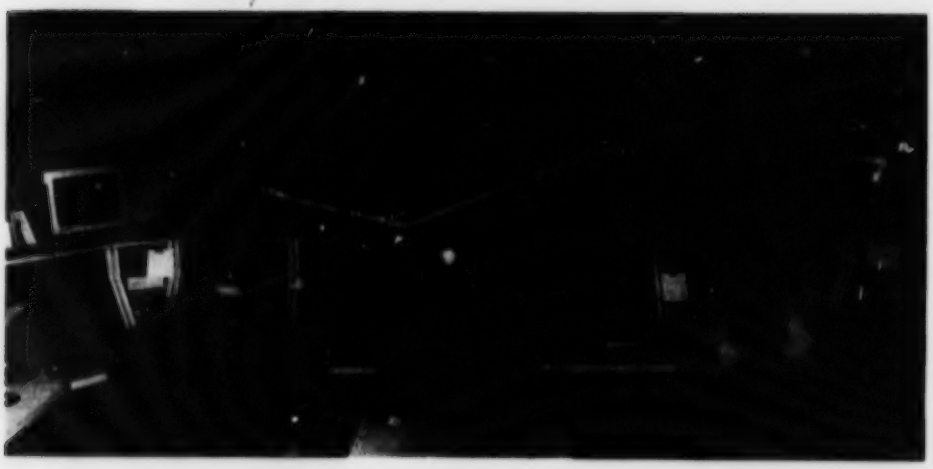
CAD is maintained by Data Resource Dispatchers (DRDs). In addition to dispatching duties, DRDs are computer programmers, capable of working with CAD's sophisticated software.

New equipment

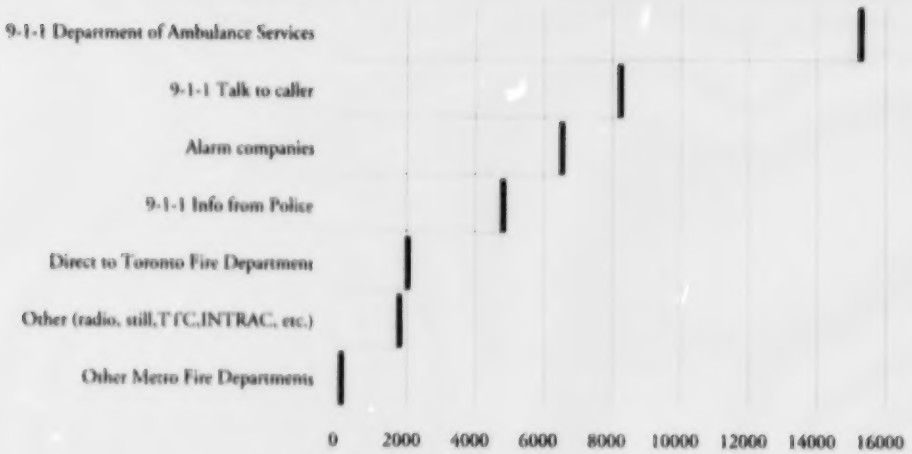
To meet the changing needs of the Department, the Division upgraded the controller for its status display board. A new programmable personal-sized computer, interfaced with CAD, provides quicker and more accurate use of the status display.

To help improve their speed and service, Division staff selected two Digital Micro-Vax 4000-300 computers to upgrade the present CAD hardware. The new configuration also includes colour monitors at dispatch stations; these will be installed in 1992.

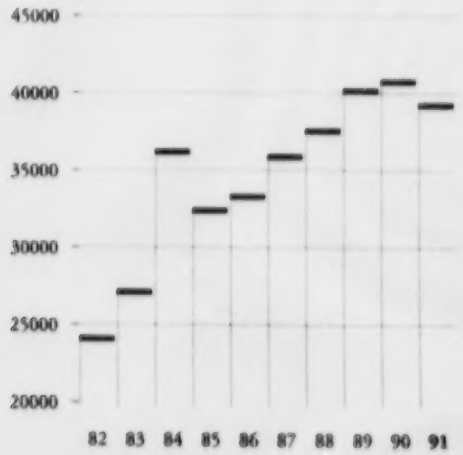
The status display board is interfaced with CAD to provide critical information on apparatus distribution and availabilty for dispatching.



Origin of Emergency Calls to Toronto Fire Department
Number of Calls



Number of Responses 1982 - 1991



Staff developed software programs to produce computer information on microfiche. Dispatchers can now duplicate apparatus selection if manual back-up is required. This system ensures continuity between the computer and the manual back-up systems, and also provides a useful training aid.

Good communications are critical to bring emergency incidents quickly and safely under control. The City's infrastructure (subways, underground malls, and highrises) can sometimes limit the effectiveness of the Department's UHF radio frequencies. To ensure clear communications between command officers, Toronto Fire Control and other support agencies, Command 40, district chief command vehicles, and senior officers were equipped with cellular telephones. These in-vehicle/portable units give command officers maximum flexibility at emergency incidents.

Improving internal communications

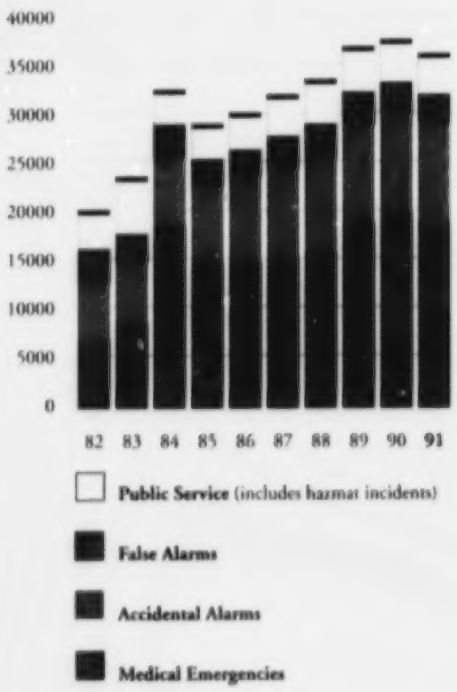
In conjunction with the City Property Department, Communications staff proposed upgrading the Department's telephone system. They researched and identified the special requirements of the dispatch centre and the other divisions.

The upgrade is to a hybrid system with all emergency lines on an electronic turret system which will be located at the Communications Division at 260 Adelaide Street West. All administrative or interdepartmental lines will be converted to the Centrex III system used in other City departments. The conversion will upgrade all office and fire station telephones and replace present cabling.

At the same time, the backup dispatch centre located in City Hall will be upgraded. Two identical telephone answering positions will be installed and two consoles will be added to increase dispatching capability if the main dispatch centre needs to be evacuated.

International Association of Fire Chiefs Conference (IAFC '91)

The division opened its doors to delegates at the 1991 International Association of Fire Chiefs Conference. Staff gave over 100 tours of the Department's communications centre to visiting fire chiefs from around the world.



Alarms Other Than Fire 1982 - 1991
Number of Alarms

Good communications are critical to bring emergency incidents quickly and safely under control.

Technical Services Division personnel repair and test all fire hoses and maintain and repair all Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), oxygen ventilators, nozzles, ladders, fire extinguishers and equipment used in hazardous materials and auto extrication incidents. In addition, Division staff evaluate and test new emergency response technologies to enhance the Department's capabilities.

Equipment servicing and testing

In 1991, Technical Services Division technicians tested 3,184 lengths of fire hose: 38 - 100mm, 42 - 90mm, 60 - 77mm, 1,600 - 65mm, and 1,444 - 38mm lengths.

Fire fighters used their Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) 4,303 times in 1991 for a total of 1,568 hours. Division staff serviced 580 SCBAs and recharged 10,328 high-pressure air cylinders. The oxygen ventilators, standard equipment on all pumpers and rescue units, required service 89 times and the cylinders required recharging 3,113 times. Four hundred and sixty-nine cylinders were hydrostatically tested: 364 air cylinders and 105 oxygen cylinders.

Technicians also serviced a total of 735 fire extinguishers (CO_2, dry chemical and pressurized water). This includes recharging and hydrostatic testing.

"Ram Fan" ventilation blower

A serious problem in fighting fires in highrise buildings, basements, and underground parking garages is the removal of smoke and toxic gases. In 1991, a high-pressure, high-volume, water-driven blower called a Ram Fan was introduced. The Ram Fan improves fire fighters' ability to remove large amounts of smoke from confined areas.

This compact, easy-to-use device moves five times more air volume than a conventional smoke ejector and, with turbine-like blades rotating at 10,000 rpm, removes trapped smoke rapidly, improving visibility and safety.

Bunker Suits

Working together, fire fighters and Division technicians redesigned bunker suit coats to incorporate some practical features. Outside pockets were enlarged a full five centimetres in height and width to provide more storage. The pockets were also divided and lined with neoprene, affording a waterproof and convenient place to carry a Department radio. A velcro tunnel with a microphone clip at the shoulder protects the radio cable from damage and permits easy communication. A clip on the chest now allows a rechargeable flashlight to be securely attached and directs the light in the direction of travel.

At the end of 1991, the Department had outfitted about two-thirds of the fire fighting force with new bunker suits and short boots. These replace the old-style black turnout coats and high-cut boots. All fire fighters will be outfitted with the suits by 1995.

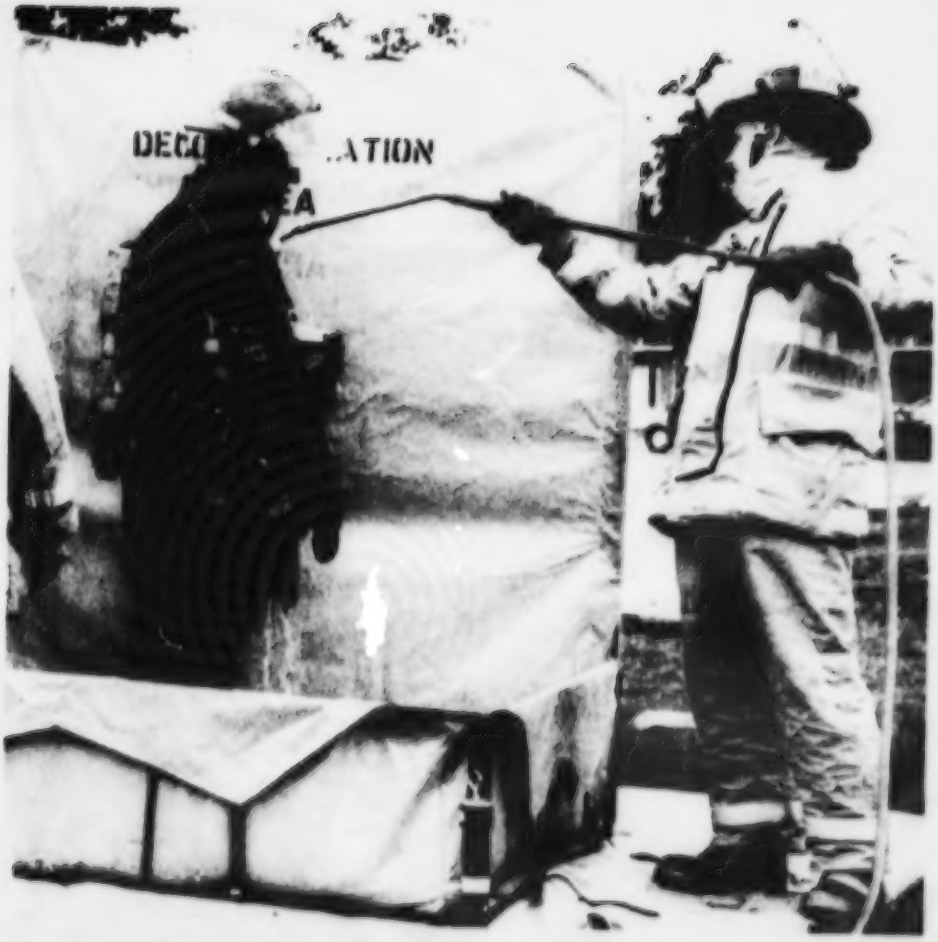
All fire fighters outfitted with bunker suits can view a video produced by the Training Division that explains the attributes of this protective clothing, including wearing instructions.

"Survivor" rechargeable flashlights

Over the past two years, Technical Services staff have been evaluating and testing various types and brands of flashlights to find one tough enough to withstand the rigours of fire fighting.

Alfred W. Dyett
Director of Technical Services Division

By 1995 all fire fighters will be outfitted with new bunker suits, replacing the old-style black turnout coats.



The Ram Fan is designed to remove large amounts of smoke from confined areas and the ArcAir Slice Pak helps with rescue operations.

After extensive testing, staff chose Survivor rechargeable flashlights. They provide fire fighters with a strong, dependable, waterproof light for the most adverse conditions. The light is made of reinforced nylon with all joints sealed against water and it uses a nickel cadmium battery that is kept fully charged using a truck-mounted charger. The visibility provided by the 50,000 candle-power bulb helps fire fighters with search and rescue operations.

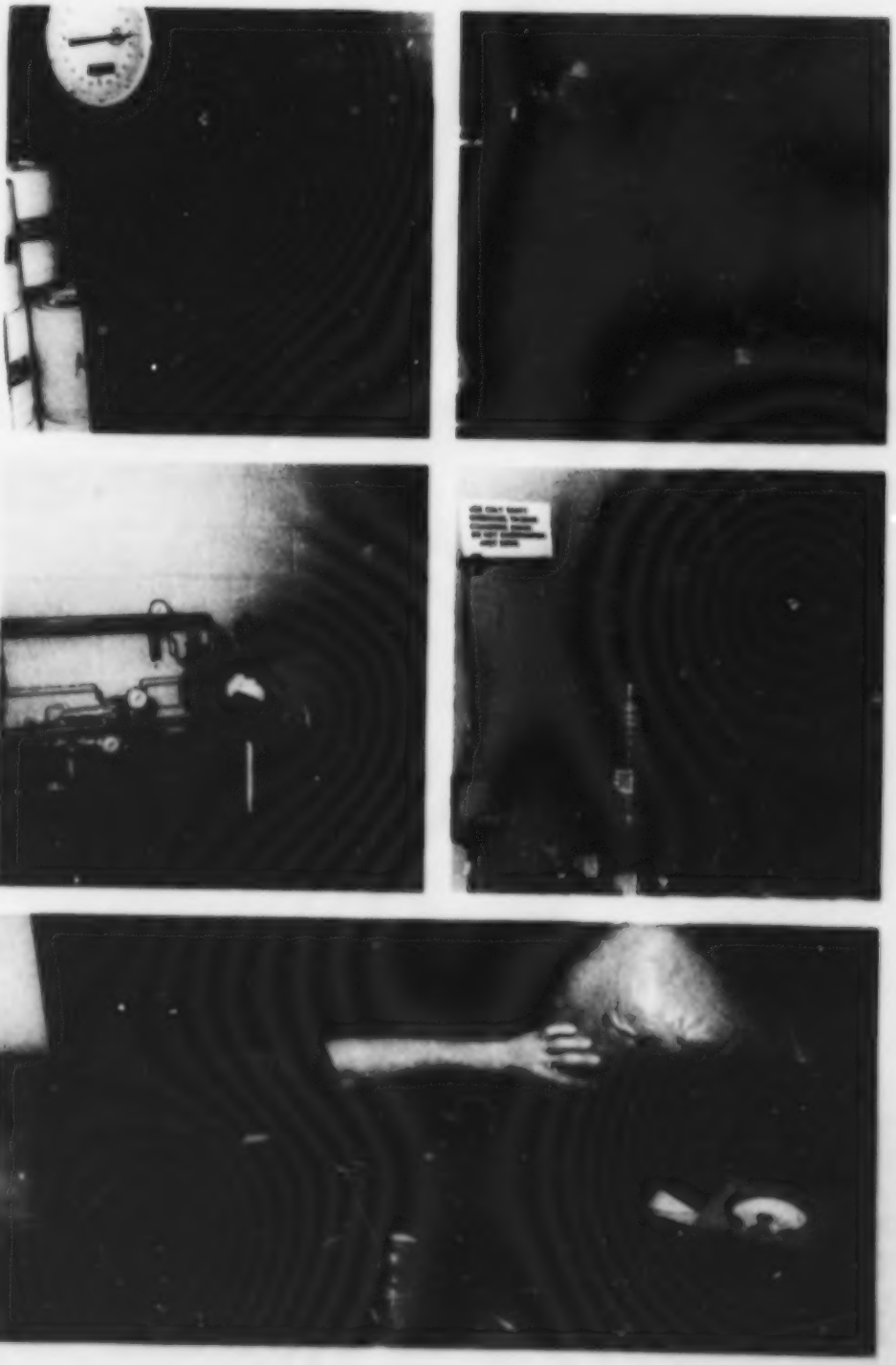
"ArcAir Slice Pak" cutting torches

Based on test results by Technical Service personnel and on-the-job use, the Department added more ArcAir Slice Paks to selected apparatus in 1991. This efficient and lightweight tool is primarily used to cut away debris and free victims trapped by steel beams or supports. They have also proved useful for forcible entry. These torches replaced the earlier generation of oxygen-acetylene torches that were cumbersome, heavy, and more difficult to use.

Looking to the future

Division staff constantly research, evaluate and develop new technologies and techniques to combat fires and improve the Department's emergency response capabilities. By taking advantage of formal and informal learning opportunities, by sharing information with their peers in other fire services, and by developing better and safer ways for the Department to fulfil its mandate, Technical Services staff have become leaders in the field of fire services technology.

Division staff service and test most of the equipment fire fighters depend on in emergency situations.



Apparatus Maintenance Division personnel repair and maintain fire apparatus, station furniture and equipment, schedule apparatus replacement and prepare apparatus specifications.

Minimum response time is essential as precious minutes lost enroute to an emergency could mean the difference between life and death. Mechanical breakdown or equipment failure could delay our emergency responses. The Division fire fighter mechanics ensure the Department's emergency fleet is fully operational, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In fact, during 1991, there were only 14 "failures to start" out of 89,913 emergency vehicle responses!

Repairs and maintenance

The Division performs all regular maintenance and emergency repairs on the Department's 51 front-line apparatus and support vehicles from its shop on Ordnance Street. Fire fighter mechanics also use Service 61, a mobile repair shop, to perform emergency service, on-site, where required.

Staff also mechanically refurbish old apparatus. Vehicles are rotated through the shop to have their pumps and other mechanical systems overhauled and then sent out for bodywork repairs and repainting. This program extends the front-line service of a $200,000 pumper by five years. The truck can then be used another five years as a spare.

Division personnel repair all the Department's electric motors and gas engines. This includes gasoline-powered electric generators, pumps, gas-powered rescue tools, and other equipment like tarps and pike poles.

The Division also maintains the Department's collection of historic fire apparatus. Some of these antique vehicles highlighted the parade welcoming delegates to the International Association of Fire Chiefs Conference (IAFC '91) in September.

William J. Marshall
Director of Apparatus Maintenance Division

Apparatus replacement

In 1991, the Division put three new Smeal aerials into service: Nos. 14, 15, and 20. It refurbished Pumpers 14, 15, 27, and 34, and Aerials No. 14 (now Aerial No. 29), and 15 (now Aerial No. 31). A new rescue and command vehicle are on order.

Purchasing specifications

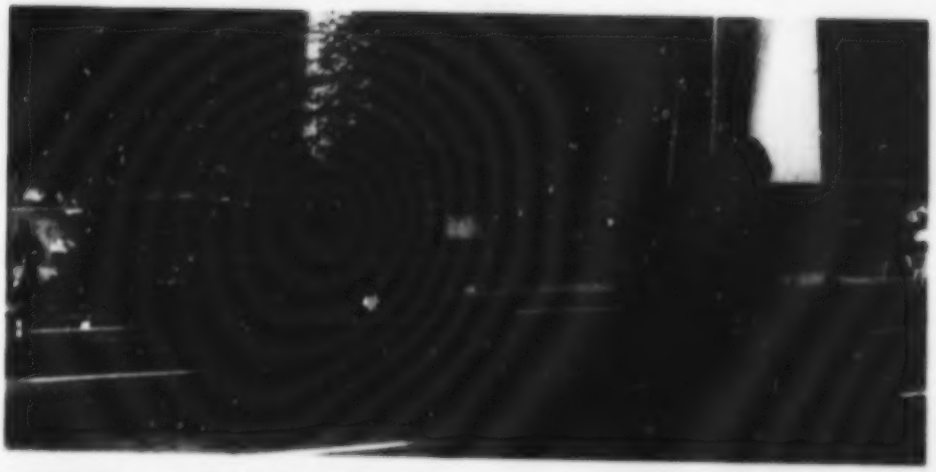
Division staff provide specifications to the Department of Purchasing and Supply on vehicle requirements, and research new products and techniques to make the apparatus more efficient.

Prior to submitting specifications for new apparatus and equipment, Division staff consult with fire fighters for their input. On receipt of the equipment, staff outfit the vehicles to Department standards.

Safety checks are mandatory

A new program of annual safety checks of all fire apparatus, required by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, is being phased in over the next two years. Department vehicles with a gross weight of over 22,000 kilograms begin their annual inspections on 1992 January 1 and inspections on vehicles with a gross weight of over 10,000 kilograms start on 1993 January 1.

Fire Fighter Mechanics Bill Pearsall and Greg Keele and the Department's 1931 LaFrance Hook & Ladder Tiller in the IAFC '91 parade.



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Fire Fighter Mechanics ensure the Department's emergency fleet is fully operational, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Photo: Boris Spremo, Toronto Star

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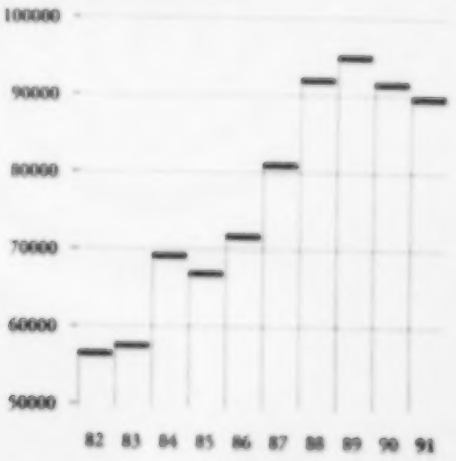
Service 61 is a mobile repair shop that enables Fire Fighter Mechanics to perform emergency service on site.

Number of Emergency Vehicle Responses 1982 - 1991



Medical Division personnel provide physician services to the Department, give medical attention to all uniformed members who are sick or injured on duty, maintain complete medical records, manage health and fitness and direct appropriate programs, and conduct pre-employment medical examinations.

Daily clinic and counselling

The Division operates a daily clinic at the Toronto Fire Academy. It provides fire fighters with easy and efficient access to the health care system and helps expedite the return to duty of sick or injured personnel.

Medical Division Director Dr. Terence Bates deals with many fire fighter medical problems – from back and knee strains, to anxiety and depression, to more complex occupational problems. Division staff handle these problems by telephone, clinic visits for primary care, communications with treating health professionals and personal counselling and education. The Medical Division also works with the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). EAP counsellors receive special training as primary contact persons who provide support to staff, and who can also refer clients to other appropriate professional services. The EAP program is a co-operative effort between the Department and Local 113.

In June, Division staff implemented a new computer system to better track health problems and methods of assessment and treatment. For the seven months ending December 31, staff had 2,161 patient encounters: 1,140 clinic visits, 778 telephone discussions, and 243 written correspondence. Sixteen percent of the medical problems were back-related and 6.2 percent were knee-related.

Clinic visits also present opportunities for screening, teaching, updating health information, and updating and initiating preventative immunization.

The Department supported an HIV awareness "train the trainers" program in conjunction with the City of Toronto Department of Public Health. Fire fighter first aid instructors will help educate their peers about HIV awareness and

J. Terence Bates, MD, MPH
Director of Medical Division

a safe and healthy approach to dealing with HIV-infected individuals.

Fitness and Health

Staff of the Medical Division encourage fire fighters to keep fit, eat nutritiously, and maintain a healthy lifestyle throughout their careers. This advisory role begins from the moment a fire fighter recruit joins the Department.

The Division plays an important role in screening potential fire fighter recruits. Dr. Bates gives a medical examination to each recruit candidate before testing. Prior to hiring, each candidate receives a detailed medical examination concentrating on problems that could put him/her in danger. This helps ensure a safe, fair, and equitable hiring process.

Fitness Coordinator Terry Buckley puts recruits through daily 45-minute workouts. Recruits also attend classroom sessions on important health issues such as back care, nutrition, cardio-respiratory fitness and strength training.

Fire fighters participate in many off-duty athletic events. Five Department teams, including its first all-women team, competed with more than 1,000 others in the 1991 YMCA Corporate Challenge Run. The Department was also well represented with a team of 50 fire fighters at the Fourth World Police and Fire Games in Memphis. This event is the largest amateur athletic event outside the Olympic

Fire fighters help CrownLife Insurance employees pull two pumpers up Church Street in the annual PARTICIPaction kick-off.

Fire fighters face long hours of concentrated effort and extreme exertion. Division staff ensure that fire fighters are physically and mentally prepared for the challenge.

A vigorous program is underway to ensure the majority of the Department is Hepatitis B immune by the end of 1992.

Fire Fighter Stephen C. Elliott
1990 Fire Fighter of the Year

Captain Alan M. Hunt
Ontario Medal for Firefighters Bravery Recipient

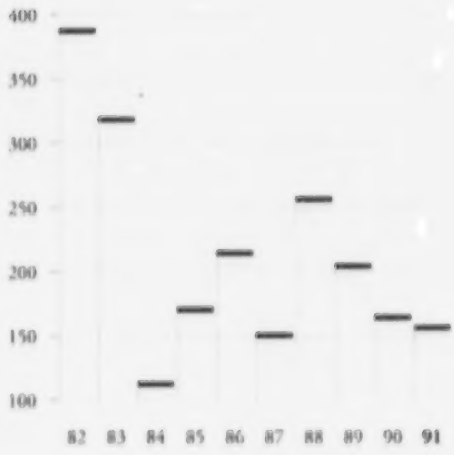
Fire Fighter John T. Kitsco
Ontario Medal for Firefighters Bravery Recipient

Games, attracting over 6,000 competitors from around the world.

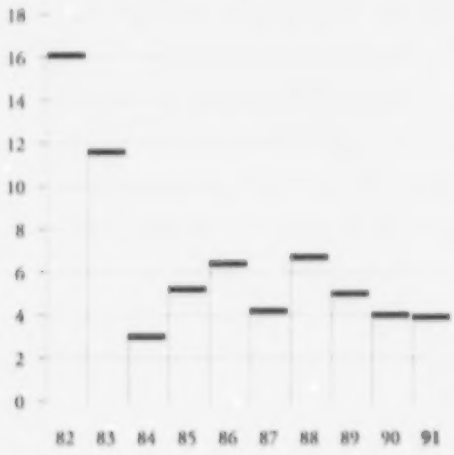
These types of events encourage fire fighters to keep fit and promote camaraderie and competition. Interest is already building for the 1992 games in Colorado.

Why do fire fighters die?
Is it job-related?

The Division is participating with The Industrial Disease Standard Panel, Ontario Ministry of Labour, in a Metro-wide study on the mortality of fire fighters to determine if there is an excess number of fire fighter deaths resulting from such diseases as cancer, coronary heart disease, or any other disease.

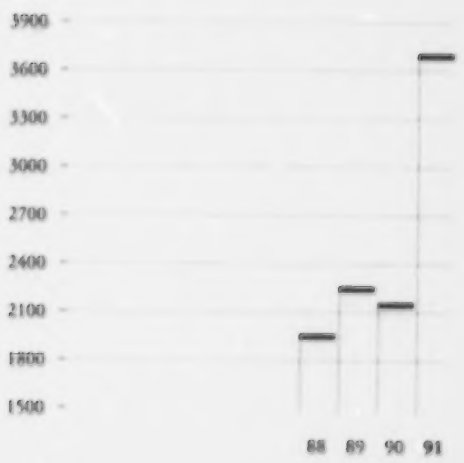


Number of Fire Fighters Injured Per Year 1982 - 1991



Number of Fire Fighter Injuries per 1,000 Runs 1982 - 1991

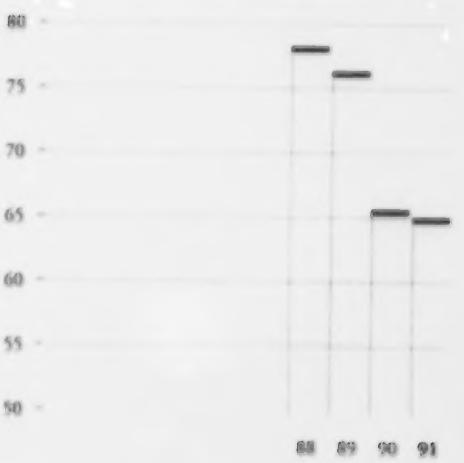
Visits to the Medical Office 1988 - 1991



Average Daily Absentee Rate 1988 - 1991

Personnel Absent Per Day (Sick & Injured)

The 1991 average daily absentee rate of 65 persons (about 5 percent of the Department's work force), was down from previous years. Fifty were ill (not job related) and 15 were injured (job related). Two thirds of the absences were recurrences and one third were new injuries.



Fire Planning and Operations Research personnel collect and analyze statistical data, prepare pre-fire plans to ensure the most effective use of available resources and information, and research the control of hazardous materials.

Pre-planning

Division staff continually expand and update the Department's map book and geographical databases to provide fire fighters with the most current information possible. In 1991, staff added two special map pages and created special road closure and construction maps to help highlight possible restrictions to emergency fire access routes.

As part of the on-going pre-fire planning of Toronto's network of interconnected shopping concourses, which extend about 7 km, fire crews pre-planned the Toronto Eaton Centre. This extensive system also includes a further 4 km of service tunnels and secondary public passages.

One staff member spent six months establishing a working relationship with the 38 consulates and other diplomatic offices in Toronto. Pre-fire plans were completed by consular staff to Toronto Fire Department standards and are kept in each mission to conform with the confidentiality requirements of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

Division staff worked closely with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force, the Office of the Prime Minister, and White House staff to plan the fire protection and rescue needs of President George Bush and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney during their visit to the baseball All-Star game at SkyDome.

In co-operation with the RCMP, the Department of National Defense and British security forces, the Division worked to co-ordinate fire and rescue protection for the visit of Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their children. This protection included fire cover for helicopter operations and fire protection for Her Majesty's Yacht Britannia.

Remmit P. Gaade
Director of Fire Planning and Operations Research Division

Staff also completed pre-fire and operation plans for buildings on Wards and Algonquin Islands. They recommended new equipment acquisitions to improve fire protection coverage after they assessed the existing equipment and fire access routes.

"Polygon analysis"

Using the Division's Intergraph Graphics Workstation and a technique called polygon analysis, personnel compiled two extensive reports on street addresses based on geographical area. The report listed address ranges within all the fire subwards (which are based on the City's ward structure) and address ranges within all the dispatch zones, which are used by the Communications Division's computer-aided dispatch system (CAD) for apparatus selection.

The fire subwards report helped Fire Prevention staff improve assignments of building inspections to divisional offices and the dispatch zone report provided the Communications Division with a back-up means of dispatching apparatus without the use of CAD, in case of computer failure.

Division staff used their graphics workstation to generate four detailed working drawings that were submitted, along with the Department's specifications, for the purchase of fire apparatus.

To test the readiness of personnel and equipment, and to fine-tune emergency response procedures, the Department stages simulated emergencies, including large-scale, multi-agency exercises. In 1991, Division staff helped manage a Dash-8 aircraft crash simulation at Toronto Island Airport. They also simulated an incident involving a fire in a Toronto Transit Commission subway train which allowed responders to test the new in-tunnel communications system. These types of simulations serve as opportunities for the tiered-response agencies (fire, police and ambulance) to evaluate and modify established standard operating procedures.

Photo: Peter Cimbron, Toronto Star

District Chief Larry Casey gives instructions to fire fighters before they enter the McCormick Park Recreation Centre to stop a chlorine leak.

Photo: Ken Faught, Toronto Star

Research and development

Division personnel are analyzing the effectiveness of new warning equipment for the Department's emergency vehicles. Increasing traffic congestion in Toronto is an ongoing problem, necessitating the need for better emergency lights, signals and sirens.

In conjunction with the Legal Department, staff worked to draft a new bylaw to detail the coordinated response of all City departments during an emergency.

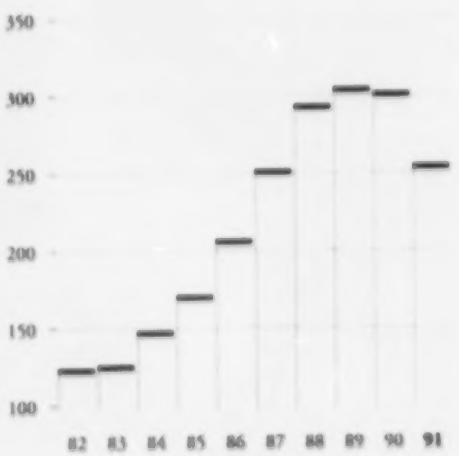
Hazardous Materials

Fire crews responded to 702 hazardous materials incidents in 1991: 493 washdowns, 75 natural gas leaks, 65 chemical spills/leaks, 62 propane leaks and 7 calls involving explosions or bomb removal. There were 67 fires in the City involving hazardous materials.

Planning personnel are responsible for administering the Department's HazMat Program. To ensure that the Department is at the leading edge, staff attended committee meetings throughout North America and participated, with selected crews, in hands-on courses and in an annual HazMat Response Team conference.

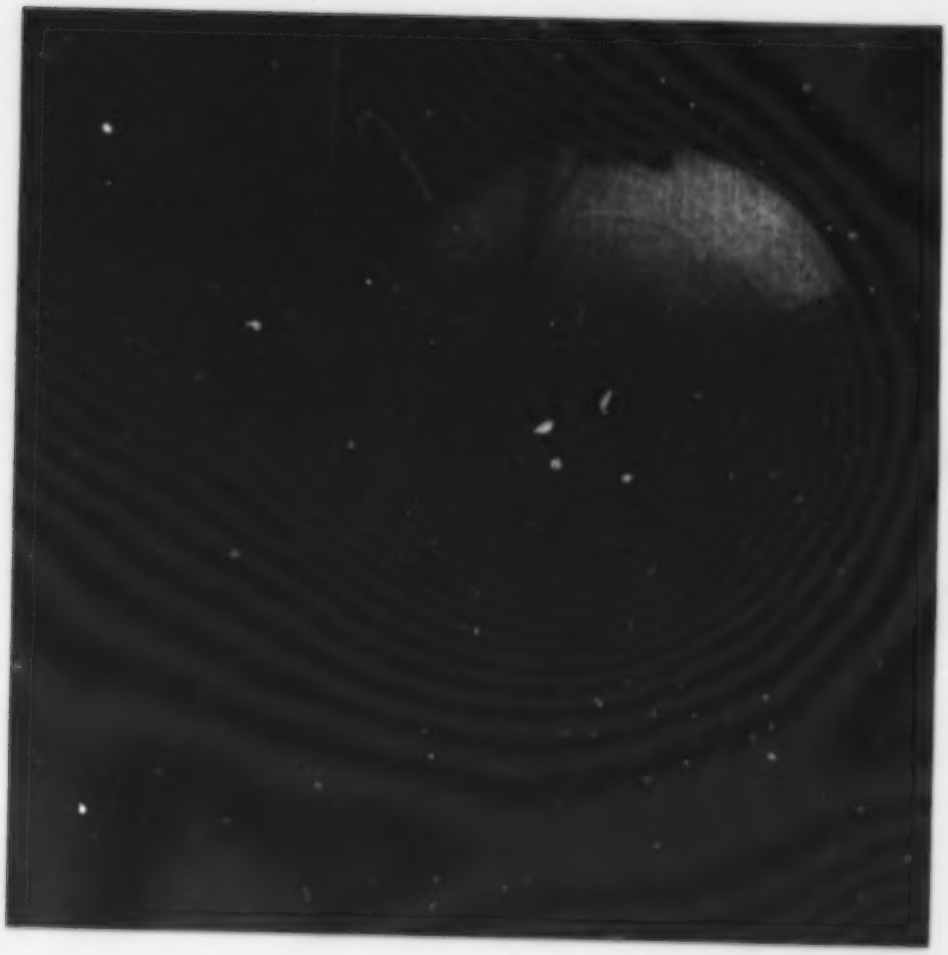
Staff also worked with the Canadian Chemical Producers Association to develop an eight-hour Canadian-orientated First Responder Awareness Course for use by emergency services, public works agencies and utility companies across Canada.

Environment Canada videotaped all the Department's hazmat equipment (foam pumpers, rescues, decontamination aerials, and Hazard 1) for use in overseas projects where the Canadian government assists other countries with environmental emergency response planning.

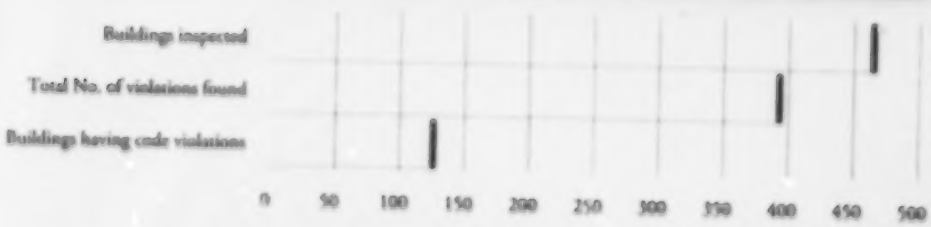


Significant Hazardous Material Responses 1982 - 1991
Number of Responses

Fire crews prepare to battle a potential disaster - two relief valves were sheared off this full LPG tanker in the City's west end.
Photo: G. Roekie, Canada Wide



Pre-Fire Planning and Inspection Program (PIP)



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V. James Sordi
Director of Administration Division

■■
Marion P. Lagowski
Chief Recruitment Officer

Administration Division personnel perform administrative and clerical services, provide computer support for the Department, assist in the preparation and presentation of the annual budget estimates, and manage the Department's operating budget.

Director Jim Sordi is also the Department's Senior Equal Opportunity Manager and oversees the implementation of the Department's Goals and Timetables Program.

In 1991, the Department implemented a new payroll system to more easily comply with required auditing processes and new recording procedures. To coordinate the conversion, a payroll implementation team was formed comprising staff of the Finance, Management Services, and Fire Department to deal with the volume and complexity of the Fire Department's payroll. The conversion began as a pilot project with the Administration Division. Payrolls for all support divisions and the fire crews at No. 10 Station will be converted in 1992 February.

The Management Services Department reviewed the Division's operations and recommended several organization changes, including making several temporary positions permanent, adding new clerical positions, three managers and creating a computer systems group. In 1991, five new clerical positions were added to provide clerical and secretarial support to the Fire Prevention and Training Divisions.

Recruitment and Community Outreach Section

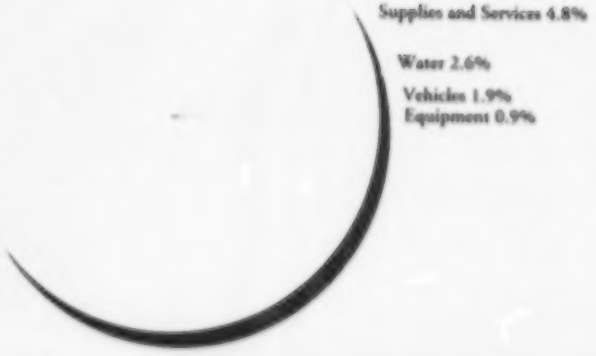
Recruitment and Community Outreach personnel provide recruitment services for the Department, provide outreach service to the community regarding career opportunities in the Department, and implement the Department's Goals and Timetables Program.

The Department's 1991 recruitment campaign included a new series of six posters designed in conjunction with the Department of the City Clerk, Information and Communication Services Division, senior Fire Department staff and fire fighters. The fire fighters became the central figures of the posters which were mounted in transit shelters and distributed to over 600 City schools and community groups.

Section staff also used newspapers and radio programs to promote the Career Awareness Program. They placed poster reproductions and job advertisements in major English-language newspapers as well as over 60 ethnic newspapers. Radio spots included a Chinese-speaking fire fighter on the CHIN Radio Chinese Voice program, listened to by many in the Chinese community.

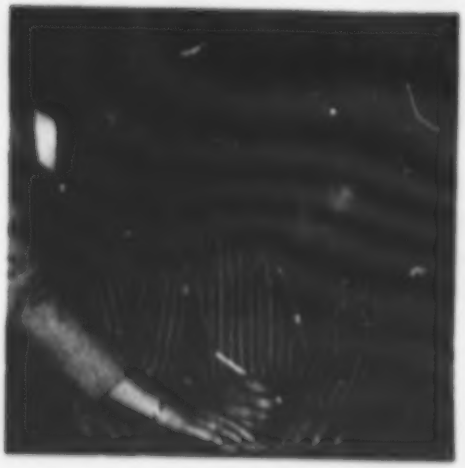
Word-of-mouth continued to be an effective avenue to reach the Native, Black, East Asian, Southeast Asian, South Asian, West Asian and many other groups. Career Awareness Program presentations and information displays at

Toronto Fire Department
Operating Budget



Fire Fighter Charisse Riccio promotes the Career Awareness Program at an information display.

Division personnel provide the administrative and clerical service for the Department.



schools, shopping malls, community agencies, and community information sessions helped reach over 8,800 potential candidates directly.

There were several new initiatives during the 1991 program including outreach information sessions for Parks and Recreation Department summer staff. As a follow-up from a Personnel Committee recommendation, these sessions proved beneficial in reaching potential candidates directly and introducting other programs such as weight training at selected Community Centres to help candidates prepare for the job-related performance tests.

The Department cosponsored numerous information sessions with Native Peoples, Women, Black, Armenian, South Asian, East Asian and Southeast Asian groups. In addition, two Open House Information Sessions, held at the Toronto Fire Academy, attracted more than 1,400 people.

The Toronto Fire Department continues to lead fire service organizations in Canada to ensure that women, racial minorities and native peoples are given equal access to the hiring process. A report on the staff make-up of 57 Canadian fire departments shows that the Toronto Fire Department is well ahead of comparable sized departments in hiring members of these groups and, for the period 1988-1991, the Department exceeded its hiring goals, as outlined in the Goals and Timetables Program for women and racial minorities.

Outreach serves the various communities that collectively make up the City of Toronto. It promotes the stated goals of the City of Toronto and attempts to reflect those goals within the Toronto Fire Department.

George R. J. Coppin
Safety Officer

Safety Office Section

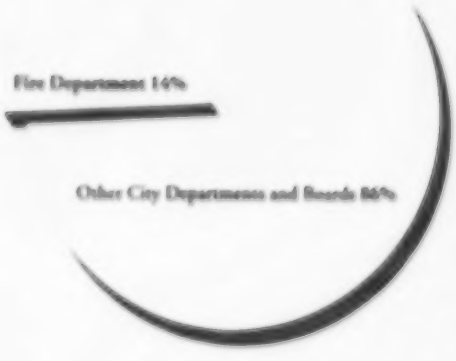
The safety officer manages staff safety, installs suitable safety programs, and reviews the safety of Department equipment.

Safety Officer George Coppin monitors changes in relevant government regulations such as the Occupational Health and Safety Act to ensure that the Department complies with all applicable legislation.

In 1991, Ministry of Labour representatives accompanied Safety Officer Coppin on an inspection of all Department workplaces. To standardize safety inspections, the Department's Safety Committee generated an inspection form for annual inspections of all fire stations, shops and offices. The 1991 Safety Committee consisted of Deputy Chief Joseph Underwood, Safety Officer George Coppin and Local 113 representative, Fire Fighter Bernie Cassidy.

Recruitment Officer Ron Barrow and Fire Fighter Cheryl Rendle talk to students at a local school about the opportunities available to them in the fire service.

City Operating Budget



Fighting fires is a dangerous profession. But, because of this, often acts of courage and bravery are taken for granted or even go unnoticed. In an attempt to recognize fire fighters who have performed "beyond the call of duty", the Information Section initiated the Rescue and Merit Awards System. This system is the basis for all internal and external award nominations.

Commendation Award

The Department bestows its highest level of recognition on those individuals who have performed acts of bravery which risked their lives, or who have acted under severely stressful conditions for a considerable period of time. It is also awarded when a fire fighter has taken action that was so exceptional and effective that a potential tragedy was averted.

The following fire fighter received a Departmental Commendation Award:

56 Stewart Street - 1991 January 18
Acting Captain Alan Hunt,
Pumper No. 2, B-1 Shift

Fire fighting involves teamwork. To recognize the participation of the other crew members in this rescue, the Department awarded a Station Citation for display in Fire Station No. 2.

Letter of Merit

The Department honours fire fighters whose actions exemplified bravery, courage and dedication to duty during a rescue or other serious incident with a Letter of Merit.

The following fire fighters received a Departmental Letter of Merit:

134 Atlantic Avenue - 1991 January 6
Fire Fighter Dan Hals,
Rescue No. 2, A-2 Shift
Fire Fighter Steve Rilett,
Rescue No. 2, A-2 Shift

56 Stewart Street - 1991 January 18
Fire Fighter John Kinsco,
Pumper No. 2, B-1 Shift

798 Dufferin Street - 1991 April 14
Fire Fighter Kenneth Close,
Pumper No. 15, A-2 Shift

Letter of Recognition

This tribute is given to those individuals who have acted in a highly skilled and professional manner, and are well deserving of formal recognition.

The following fire fighters received a Departmental Letter of Recognition:

796 Carlaw Avenue - 1990 August 28
Captain John Allard,
Pumper No. 11, A-2 Shift
Fire Fighter Robert Humphrys,
Pumper No. 11, A-2 Shift

600 Huron Street - 1990 December 17
Fire Fighter Paul Duncan,
Aerial No. 10, B-2 Shift

146 Close Avenue - 1991 January 01
Fire Fighter Mitchell Moore,
Aerial No. 15, B-1 Shift

2301 Danforth Avenue - 1991 March 15
Fire Fighter Kevin Taunt,
Aerial No. 22, B-1 Shift
Fire Fighter Donald Brown,
Aerial No. 26, B-1 Shift

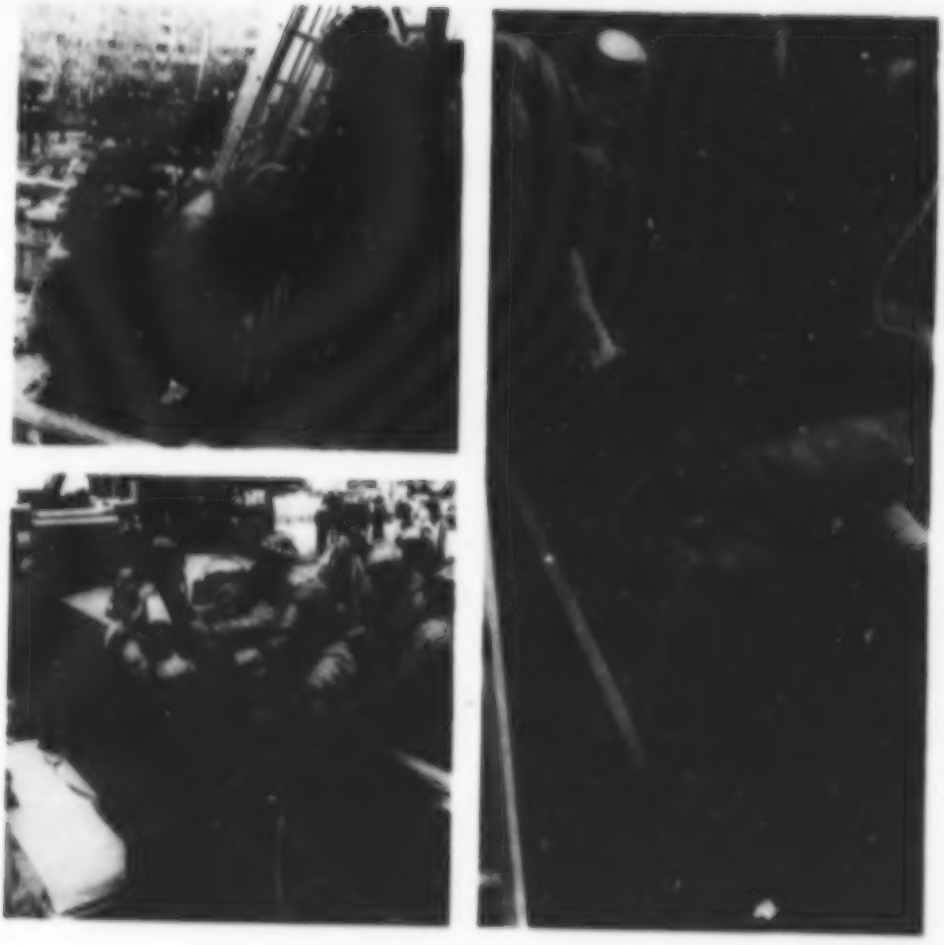
708 Dufferin Street - 1991 April 14
Fire Fighter Dallas DeMerchant,
Aerial No. 15, B-1 Shift
Fire Fighter Brett Taylor,
Aerial No. 15, B-1 Shift

Many other agencies recognize the courage, bravery and dedication of fire fighters. These awards include:

The Ontario Medal for Firefighters Bravery

The Ontario Medal for Firefighters Bravery is a special decoration that has been established by the Government of Ontario to recognize acts of superlative courage and bravery, without concern for personal safety, performed in the line of duty by members of Ontario's fire fighting forces.

Fire fighters rescue six people from a blazing roominghouse. Careless cooking was the cause.
Photos: Mike Cosene (far right) and
Norm Betts (left top & bottom), Canada Wide



On 1991 November 13, the Lieutenant Governor, The Honourable Lincoln Alexander, presented Ontario Medals for Firefighters Bravery and Provincial Scrolls to City of Toronto Fire Fighters Alan Hunt and John Kitsco.

Alan Hunt and John Kitsco

On 1991 January 10, fire crews arrived at 56 Stewart Street, a three-storey semi-detached brick house, and saw flames shooting out of a west-side second story window.

Acting Captain Al Hunt directed his crew to advance a 38-mm hose line into the building. As they were about to enter, the crew was told that there was someone trapped inside on the third floor.

Acting Captain Al Hunt, Recruit Fire Fighter John Kitsco, with Fire Fighter Nick Laffey on the nozzle, worked their way up the narrow stairs to the second floor hall. There they were faced with a wall of flames roaring out of the fire room.

The floor-to-ceiling flames and intense heat almost forced the fire fighters back but Hunt and Kitsco held on until there was a gap in the flames near the floor. The two men left Laffey waiting for the hose line to be charged, and crawled along the second floor through the intense heat, up the stairs to the third floor.

The dense smoke conditions forced the two fire fighters to search the rooms on their hands and knees with sweeping motions of their outstretched arms.

They discovered the victim in the room directly above the fire. Acting Captain Hunt dragged the unconscious, heavy-set man through the bedroom door to the hallway. At this point, Kitsco grabbed hold of the man and helped Hunt carry the victim down the stairs.

On the second floor, Fire Fighter Laffey and others held back the flames to support the rescue operation. Hunt and Kitsco moved the victim past the flames, down the stairs and safely outside to the front porch where they administered first aid until ambulance crews arrived. The sixty-year old victim was transported to Toronto Western Hospital, where he was reported in stable condition.

Acting Captain Al Hunt and Recruit Fire Fighter John Kitsco put another's safety before their own. They braved flames and scorching heat, without the protection of a hose stream, to perform this successful rescue.

Fire Fighter of the Year Award

Toronto Fire Fighter Stephen Elliott received the 1990 Fire Fighter of the Year Award from the Toronto Junior Board of Trade/Toronto Jaycees. This is the 12th year that this community group has recognized the courageous actions of our fire fighters.

The award recipients are selected by a panel of media judges from a short list of rescues supplied by the Information Section.

Stephen Elliott

Even when not fighting fires, members of the Toronto Fire Department are often unexpectedly called upon to perform outstanding acts of courage.

Shortly after 1000 hours on 1990 May 3, Fire Fighter Stephen Elliott walked up to the Toronto Dominion Bank at 3147 Yonge Street. At the door, Elliott met a man who was in an obvious hurry to leave. The man brandished a gun, aimed it at the fire fighter and ordered him out of the way. As Elliott stepped back, the man pushed by and bolted towards the Bedford Park Avenue entrance of the Lawrence subway station.

Elliott pursued and caught up to the gunman at the top of the subway station stairs. The armed suspect wheeled around and pistol-whipped Elliott. Elliott grabbed hold of the man and the two tumbled down the stairs to the first landing. During the struggle, the man dropped his gun and the bag of money he was carrying. Elliott continued to scuffle with the bank robber and eventually pinned him against the wall.

District Chief William Coe radioed Toronto Fire Control from the No. 6 District Command

Vehicle and requested police assistance. Elliott, Chief Coe and two civilians detained the suspect until police arrived. Fire Fighter Elliott was taken to Sunnybrook Medical Centre and treated for a laceration on his head. He was later released and returned to duty.

With total disregard for his own safety, Fire Fighter Stephen Elliott chased and apprehended an armed robbery suspect. His courageous actions at this incident clearly were, even to a fire fighter, "beyond the call of duty".

First Aid Team scores fifth consecutive victory

The 21st St. John Ambulance Ontario Council Annual Open First Aid Competition was held at the Fort York Armouries on 1991 October 4. The competition includes teams from the military, Provincial Police, the mining industry, nuclear generating stations, other fire departments, and the St. John Ambulance.

The Toronto Fire Department team of Fire Fighter Inspectors Scott Andrews (East Fire Prevention Office), Mike Mungy (North Fire Prevention Office) and Dave Quinn (West Fire Prevention Office) won the Levitt Safety Shield for the fifth consecutive year. This award goes to the best fire fighters' team in the competition.

Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal

The Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal is a national award to recognize long and outstanding service in the high risk profession of fire service. It is available to personnel with twenty years service of a nature that is "characterized by good conduct, industry and efficiency that serves as a model to others."

Chief Shanahan nominates Department members for this award. In 1991, 24 active and 114 retired Toronto Fire Fighters received the Medal, presented on behalf of the Governor General of Canada. One medal was awarded posthumously.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II signed Letters Patent on 1985 August 29, creating the Fire Services Exemplary Service Medal. Fire fighters who had retired before August 29 of that year were ruled ineligible. Those were the rules until retired Toronto Fire Fighters fought a five year battle with Ottawa to remove this restriction. The eligibly date was finally removed in 1991 after an order-in-council was initiated by Etobicoke-Lakeshore Member of Parliament Patrick Boyer. Retired Toronto Fire Fighters became the first in Canada to receive Exemplary Service Medals on 1991 July 28.

Ontario Fire Services Long Service Medal

First awarded in 1971, "The Fire Services Long Service Medal" is an expression of public appreciation for the dedication and hard work of Ontario Fire Fighters. It is officially recognized by the Province and is included as a regulation in the Fire Marshals Act.

In 1991, 27 Toronto Fire Fighters received this medal.

Fire Fighter Inspectors Michael N. Mungy, Scott E. Andrews and David C. Quinn "Best fire fighters team" in the St. John's Ambulance Ontario Open First Aid Competition

Number of Alarms of the 10 "busiest" Fire Apparatus

Apparatus	Total Fires	Medical	False	Misc.	Other	Total Runs	1991 Total	1990 Total
Pumper 3	281	1,302	349	2,137		3,788	**4,069**	4,118
Pumper 1	254	1,203	267	2,297		3,767	**4,021**	4,179
Pumper 7	363	1,013	892	1,288		3,193	**3,556**	3,610
Pumper 4	348	998	868	1,302		3,168	**3,516**	3,640
Highrise 1	249	19	364	2,482		2,865	**3,105**	3,063
Aerial 7	351	15	995	1,529		2,539	**2,890**	2,811
Pumper 10	197	774	216	1,494		2,684	**2,681**	2,853
Pumper 11	221	848	319	1,216		2,383	**2,604**	2,602
Pumper 5	185	569	209	1,486		2,264	**2,449**	2,691
Pumper 15	304	937	212	930		2,069	**2,373**	2,308

Multiple Alarms

Date	Time	Address	Occupancy	Cause	Alarm Level
January 27	0631	51 Jefferson Avenue	Commercial	Undetermined	2
February 12	0107	1715 Bloor Street West	Offices	Arson	2
February 28	0055	747-749 Queen Street East	Commercial/Rooming House	Arson	3
March 4	0118	90 Lisgar Street	Warehouse	Undetermined	2
March 25	1820	20 Northcliffe Blvd.	Detached House	Undetermined	2
April 8	1051	Opp. 1225 Shaw Street	Roadway	Accidental	3+
April 12	2321	667-669 Gerrard Street East	Restaurant and Apartments	Electrical	2
April 19	0122	70 Cambridge Avenue	Apartments	Pot on stove	2
April 26	0110	66 Pembroke Street	Rooming House	Arson	2
May 16	0439	77 Charles Street East	Vacant Restaurant	Arson	2
May 27	0137	185 Dowling Avenue	Rooming House	Arson	2
June 14	0806	344 Jarvis Street	Vacant Building	Arson	2
June 30	2135	1580 Bayview Avenue	Grocery Store	Arson	2
July 2	0714	55 Triller Avenue	Highrise Apartments	Careless smoking	2
July 15	1812	275 Bleeker Street	Highrise Apartments	Combustibles too close	2+
September 15	0537	55 Shirley Street	Rowhouses	Arson	2
October 7	0407	230 Oak Street	Highrise Apartments	Accidental	2+
October 16	0027	121 Carlton Street	Vacant Hotel	Undetermined	3
October 31	0522	3368 Yonge Street	Furniture Store	Arson	3
November 1	0215	670 Parliament Street	Highrise Apartments	Overheated deep fryer	2+
November 17	0710	90 Carlton Street	Apartments	Arson	3
December 7	0806	31 Princess Street	Vacant Warehouse	Arson	2
December 13	2259	2910 Danforth Avenue	Commercial/Apartments	Undetermined	2
December 19	1500	80 Richmond Street West	Office Building	Arson	2
December 27	2201	3218 Dundas Street West	Detached House	Arson	3

Dollar Loss

Response type	This year	Last year	Difference
Structure Fires	17,165,643	14,296,503	2,869,140
No-Alarm Fires	101	15,092	-14,991
Exposure Fires	1,917,523	892,494	1,025,029
Vehicle Accidents (with fire)	29,400	72,400	-43,000
Vehicle Fires-Exposure	147,000	214,301	-67,301
Vehicle Fires	1,078,898	662,441	416,457
Vehicle-No Alarm Fires	0	500	-500
Total Fires	**20,536,565**	**16,151,731**	**4,184,834**

Monthly Alarm Breakdown

	Type of Call				
	Fires		Other Runs		
	Number	%	Number	%	Total Calls
January	259	8.2	2,883	91.8	3,142
February	177	6.7	2,483	93.3	2,660
March	255	8.0	2,916	92.0	3,171
April	303	9.6	2,850	90.4	3,153
May	342	9.6	3,218	90.4	3,560
June	340	9.3	3,304	90.7	3,644
July	246	7.1	3,229	92.9	3,475
August	269	7.6	3,263	92.4	3,532
September	296	8.7	3,112	91.3	3,408
October	253	8.1	2,874	91.9	3,127
November	294	9.2	2,900	90.8	3,194
December	247	7.5	3,046	92.5	3,293
Total	**3,581**	**8.3**	**36,078**	**91.7**	**39,359**

Equipment Serviced and Tested

Types of Fire Hose Tested	Lengths Tested
Diameter-100mm	38
Diameter-90mm	42
Diameter-77mm	60
Diameter-65mm	1,600
Diameter-38mm	1,444
Total lengths tested	3,184
	Number
Air cylinders (high pressure) recharged	**10,328**
Oxygen cylinders recharged	**3,113**
Cylinders hydrostatically tested	
Air cylinders	364
Oxygen cylinders	105
Total cylinders tested	469
Fire extinguishers serviced	**Number serviced**
CO_2 Recharged	373
Dry Chemical recharged	247
Pressurized Water recharged	53
CO_2 hydrostatic	15
Dry chemical hydrostatic	39
Pressurized water hydrostatic	8
Total extinguishers serviced	735
SCBA serviced	589
Ventilators serviced	89
Work orders processed	1,904
Requisitions processed	220
Total No. of Equipment Serviced	**3,938**
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)	
Number of times (SCBA) used	4,303
Total hours (SCBA) used	1,568

History of Alarms Received 1982-1991

Year	Number of calls
1982	24,068
1983	27,359
1984	36,325
1985	32,500
1986	33,396
1987	35,744
1988	37,676
1989	60,279
1990	60,869
1991	**59,359**

Number of Responses by Type

Response Type	This year	Last year	Difference	% Change
Structure fires	1,879	1,930	-51	-2.6
Vehicle accidents (with fire)	8	6	2	33.3
Vehicle fire	357	370	-13	-3.5
Rubbish fire (No dollar loss)	986	941	45	4.7
Grass fire (No dollar loss)	51	63	-12	-19.0
Chimney or flue fire (No dollar loss)	14	10	4	40.0
Furnace or stove malfunction	55	60	-5	-8.3
Explosion (No fire)	6	7	-1	-14.2
Assistance to other fire departments	19	34	-15	-44.1
Washdown (hazardous products)	499	582	-89	-15.2
Natural gas leak	79	69	15	25.0
Propane gas leak	62	58	4	6.9
Other dangerous goods spill or leak	65	84	-19	-22.6
Ruptured water/steam pipe	312	296	16	5.4
Power lines down/arcing	483	498	-15	-3.0
Bomb/explosive removal/standby	1	4	-3	-75.0
Other public hazard	151	192	-41	-21.3
Vehicle extrications	42	48	-6	-12.5
Elevator rescues	592	594	-2	-0.3
Other rescues	87	80	7	8.7
Accidents: vehicle (no fire)	428	393	35	8.9
Accidents: commercial, industrial prop.	2	9	-7	-77.7
Resuscitator: asphyxia or resp. cond.	749	834	-94	-11.2
Resuscitator: convulsions	636	606	30	4.9
Resuscitator: electric shock	4	5	-1	-20.0
Resuscitator: traumatic shock	13	15	-2	-13.3
Resuscitator: drowning	7	2	5	250.0
Resuscitator: heart attack	1,588	1,666	-78	-4.6
Resuscitator: drug-related condition	589	653	-64	-14.6
Resuscitator: not required on arrival	7,107	7,398	-291	-3.9
Resuscitator: other	965	936	29	3.0
Malicious false alarms: residential occupancy	1,744	1,951	-207	-10.6
Malicious false alarms: educational occupancy	61	56	5	8.9
Malicious false alarms: other	1,127	1,330	-203	-15.2
Alarms no fire: sprinkler pressure surge	837	993	44	11.1
Alarms no fire: detector activated	3,001	2,729	272	9.9
Alarms no fire: equipment malfunction	2,809	2,735	74	2.7
Alarms no fire: smoke steam mistaken	1,643	1,735	-92	-5.3
Alarms no fire: unknown odour investigated	913	950	-37	-3.7
Alarms no fire: accidental	1,153	1,213	-60	-4.9
Alarms no fire: other	305	302	3	0.9
Assistance to Police or other agencies	2,597	2,922	-325	-11.1
First Aid	4,943	5,179	-236	-4.5
Other public service	822	923	-101	-10.9
Authorized Fire Dept. activity	1	0	1	0.0
Total responses	**39,559**	**40,869**	**-1,310**	**-3.6**

Source of Ignition by Property Classification

Property Classification	Cooking Equipment	Electrical Distribution Items	Heating Equipment	Appliances/Home Articles	Lighting Equipment	Other Electrical/Mechanical	Smoker's Articles	Open Flame	Miscellaneous*	Exposure	Total Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
Residential:												
Detached,												
Semi-detached Dwelling	164	65	42	7	9	10	42	33	61	39	452	3,737,270
Attached Dwelling	21	5	0	2	2	0	7	4	14	8	63	1,036,464
Rooming, Boarding, Lodging H. ent.												
Group Home	15	3	0	2	3	0	29	2	12	4	70	719,545
Multi-unit Dwelling	251	89	12	9	13	10	226	39	90	13	693	3,110,025
Dual Purpose Dwelling												
Residential with Business	11	5	2	0	2	0	7	0	6	21	52	1,033,497
Other Residential	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	6	36	40	95	686,302
Residential-unclassified	3	1	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	12	28	52,853
Subtotal	**465**	**90**	**56**	**20**	**29**	**21**	**331**	**86**	**210**	**137**	**1,453**	**10,375,956**
Assembly:												
Theatre, Auditorium	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	3,500
Museum, Art Gallery, Library	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50
Recreation or Sports Facility	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	1	7	1	18	4,225
Education Facility	1	3	0	0	1	2	7	1	10	0	25	267,931
Religious Facility	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2,175
Assembly-unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	150
Subtotal	**3**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**14**	**3**	**19**	**1**	**52**	**278,031**
Institutional:												
Penal Facility	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	710
Medical Facility	5	2	2	4	0	5	11	1	2	0	35	42,717
Legislative or Court Facility	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	5,215
Institutional-unclassified	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	7	910
Subtotal	**10**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**6**	**17**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**49**	**49,552**
Commercial &												
Food, Beverages Sales	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	16	334,550
Furniture, Appliances Sales and Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1,198,550
Hardware, Building Supplies	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	505
Textiles, Wearing Apparel Sales	0	5	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	5	18	155,365
Vehicle Sales/Service	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	2	14	11,586
Department, Catalogue, Variety Store	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	10,376
Speciality Sales/Service	2	4	1	6	2	1	6	2	4	3	31	161,045
Utilities	0	9	0	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	12	67,150
Farm, Mine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	250
Subtotal	**5**	**26**	**3**	**6**	**7**	**4**	**17**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**104**	**1,939,647**

*Includes arson fires

Property Classification	Cooking Equipment	Electrical Distribution Item	Heating Equipment	Appliances/Home Articles	Lighting Equipment	Other Electrical/Mechanical	Smoker's Articles	Open Flame	Miscellaneous*	Reported	Total Number of Incidents	Dollar Loss
Commercial B:												
Hotel, Motel, Lodge, Inn	3	6	0	2	0	2	8	3	2	0	26	1,163,511
Food, Beverage Establishment	20	7	2	0	2	2	10	2	10	1	56	853,100
Business or Personal Services	0	6	3	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	18	125,826
Office Facility	4	11	3	1	2	7	16	4	5	0	53	680,550
Transportation Facility	0	4	0	0	0	4	17	1	1	0	27	6,596
Commercial-unclassified	0	7	1	0	1	1	3	2	9	10	34	2,337,794
Subtotal	**27**	**39**	**9**	**3**	**5**	**16**	**59**	**12**	**31**	**11**	**213**	**4,947,367**
Manufacturing/Processing												
Chemical, Petro, Paint, Plastic Products	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	5	591
Agricultural Products: Food, Beverages, Tobacco, etc.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	7	11,786
Textiles, Cloths, e.g. Leather Goods	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	6	38,775
Wood, Furniture, Paper Products, Printing	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	11	260,131
Other Metal, Electrical or Miscellaneous Products	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	8	9,261
Manufacturing/Processing unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	221
Subtotal	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**13**	**1**	**40**	**320,075**
Warehoused Storage												
Warehouse	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	8	3	18	932,072
Open (Outdoor) Storage	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	11	15,111
Other Storage Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	12,500
Subtotal	**3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**15**	**6**	**35**	**960,583**
Miscellaneous Structure/Property												
Miscellaneous Structure/Property	0	4	1	0	1	0	67	12	26	23	134	206,506
Miscellaneous Property	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	3	2	16	4,050
Subtotal	**4**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**73**	**13**	**29**	**25**	**150**	**210,556**
Vehicles												
Road Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	32	379	977,163
Rail Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	201,110
Watercraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	55,000
Miscellaneous or Specialty Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	22,025
Subtotal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**366**	**32**	**398**	**1,255,298**
Total	**519**	**175**	**77**	**34**	**44**	**56**	**409**	**159**	**786**	**226**	**3,673**	**30,336,565**

*Includes arson fires

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